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## THE MONEYLESS MAN.

This beautiful poem is the production of a young man in Maysville, Ky., who is said to have passed through such an experience in life as made him fully competent to write on the subject. He has certainly done it well:

Is there no secret spot on the face of the earth
Where charity dwelleth, where virtue hath birth;
Where bosoms in kindness and mercy will heave,
And the poor and the wretched will ask and receive?
Is there no place on earth where a knock from the poor
Will bring a kind angel to open the door?
Ah, search through the wide world wherever you can,
There is no open door for the moneyless man.

Go, gaze in the hall where chandelier's light
Drives forth with its splendor the darkness of night;
Where the rich hanging velvet, its shadowy fold,
Sweep gracefully down with their trimmings of gold,
And the mirrors of silver take up and renew,
In long lighted vistas, the 'wildering view;
Go there, in your patches, and find, if you can,
Any welcoming smile for a moneyless man.

Then visit yon church, with its cloud-reaching spire,
Which gives back to the sun the same look of red fire;
Where the arches and columns are glorious within;
And the walls look as pure as a soul without sin!
Walk down the broad aisle, where the rich and the great
In the pomp and the pride of their worldly estate!
Walk down in your patches, find one if you can,
Who will open his pew to the moneyless man.

Go, then, where yon judge, with the dark flowing gown,
And the scales wherein riches weigh equity down;
Where he frowns on the weak ones and smiles on the strong,
And punishes right while he justifies wrong;
Where juries their lips on the Bible have laid,
To render a verdict that's already made;
Go there, in the court-room, and find, if you can,
Any law for the cause of a moneyless man.

Go, look in the banks, where Mammon has told
Its hundreds and thousands of silver and gold;
Where safe from the hands of the starving and poor,
Lays pile upon pile of the glittering ore;
Walk up to the counter—and there you may stay,
Till your limbs will grow old and your hair will turn gray,
Ere you'll find at the bank, one of the clan,
Who has money to lend to a moneyless man!

Go back to your hovel, no raven has fed
The wife that has so long been suffering for bread;
Kneel down by her pallet, and kiss the death-frost
From the lips of the angel your poverty lost!
Then turn in your agony, upward to God,
And bless—while he smites—the chastening rod,
And you'll find at the end of your life's little span,
That there's welcome above for the moneyless man.

## JAPANESE LETTER.

As intimated in our last issue, we give below another letter from the pen of Rev. Francis O'Shea, explanatory of the workings of our governmental system in its bearing on certain issues—which letter was read by that gentleman before one of the literary associations of the city of Pittsburgh. The letter is replete with useful information and will well repay a careful perusal:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January, (first month, 9th, 1873.

*To His Excellent Highness, Bungo Kami, Prime Minister of Japan.*

I have much to say in this, my other letter, concerning the people of America, but before I introduce any new phase of my subject, I wish to say something in addition to what I have already said about the government of this singular country, and especially of its ruler, whom they call the President.

Now, in order to understand more thoroughly the nature of public authority in America, we must, in the first place, look at the local governments.

The great divisions of this country are called States; and, in the American language, the word State signifies something like an independent government; and hence the expression, "United States," indicates a number of independent governments, joined together under one supreme government—and this state of things is exactly that which is found in America. The local divisions, called States, have, each of them, a government of its own. Each of these governments is usually composed of a high ruler, called a Governor, two high councils called the Legislature, and a tribunal called the Supreme Court, together with inferior tribunals for the daily administration of justice. Now this is the form which the supreme government has. There is a slight variation in the details, but it is so shadowy that a foreigner can hardly understand it. The local governments generally manage those things that concern local interest, and the general or supreme government manages those things that concern the welfare of the whole nation.

Now, between themselves, the local governments stand before each other as so many independent nations, and therefore, in their organic form, they regard each other as equals, although they are not perfectly equal in population, territory, wealth or resources.

Now, the general or supreme government, and also the local governments, have—all of them—their magistracy based on popular election; that is to say, the legislators, rulers and magistrates are, nearly all of them, chosen by the people over whom they exercise authority, and there are no hereditary magistrates whatever. The explanation formerly given, that there were hereditary magistrates, called "rowdies," is entirely a mistake; and, furthermore, it is a mistake most ridiculous in its nature when seen from the stand-point of what is actually the truth.

Now, the description of the local governments is this: There are two high councils—one called the Senate and the other the House of Representatives—and these two councils together have the power to make all the laws. The head ruler, called the Governor, recommends laws to the councils, and signs them when the councils adopt them. These laws are carried into effect by subordinate magistrates, and, in cases of litigation, controversies are decided first in the inferior tribunals and afterwards, if appeal be taken, they are finally decided by the tribunal called the Supreme Court. The general government has also a tribunal called the Supreme Court, and this Supreme Court of the general government hears, in certain cases, appeals from the Supreme Court of the local governments—and from the Supreme Courts of the general government there is no appeal on any account whatever. A fuller description of the arrangement of the tribunals—the aggregate of which the Americans themselves call the "Judiciary"—would be impossible, unless I descended to preliminary explanations which would enlarge the size of my letter too much.

Now, my words are these, and hearken to them with attention: In electing their legislators—that is, the members of their high councils called the Senate and House of Representatives—the States are usually divided into smaller localities for election purposes. Each of these localities elects one or more legislators, according to the number of people, so that if one place has three times as many people as another place, it will elect three times as many legislators; if it has four times as many people, it will elect four times as many legislators, and so on—that is to say, representation in the Legislature is proportional to population. However, it is not even pretended that the arrangement is mathematically precise, because it is impracticable to have it so. However, the rule I have given is the one which predominantly regulates the influence of each locality in the high councils of State, and every variation from it is rather a submission to necessity than an act of choice. Now, bear in mind this political rule, and also hearken to what I say when I tell you that the general government of America rules, not only over the people, but also over the States or local principalities. This system of government, which in the American language is called Federative, obtains not only here and in other parts of the American Continent, but also in some countries in Europe, and it seems to be traditionally known to the Caucasian race.

In the Federative system of government the local governments, which I shall hereafter call States, are entirely independent of the general government—a relationship very like to that which families bear to the local governments; that is to say, they are autonomous organizations, and they are in no sense representative of the general government, either in the possession or the exercise of their authority. Still they can in no manner whatever contravene the rightful authority of the general government, and, notwithstanding their magnitude and importance, they are subject to the general government as the humblest individual in the land. The general government of America, therefore, is a government of governments, and the President of the United States is a ruler of rulers; or, as the English would say, he is a king of kings—and this single consideration must give us a high idea of the exalted dignity of the American President.

The above description of the political state of America is, of course, deficient in its details, partly from my own deficiency of language to express what knowledge I have, but I cannot describe it any better at present. When I return to Japan I may give you much information in speech which I find it impossible to give in writing. I will here, also, remark that the States themselves are variously subdivided into further petty local governments, but such petty governments are liable to any kind of interference on part of the State government, although such interference is rarely resorted to. This, also, would need a fuller explanation than I can give in writing.

Now, again hearken to my words, and give attention to what I say: As I have said, the American govefnment is a government of governments, and it also governs the people; and as the American governments are based on election, the general government of America, which is a government of governments and also a government of the people, ought to be based on election, as well by the local government as by the people. And, again, you must remembear that all the State governments are mutually independent, and are equal to each other; that is, they stand toward each other in the same attitude as independent nations stand toward each other. And all this will prepare you to understand the principles on which the general government is based.

This general government, like the local governments, is composed of the President, whom I have already described, and of two great general councils, the one called the Senate and the other called the House of Representatives. The two general councils must concur in the enactment of every law, and in the repeal of every law when it is once enacted, and the President can at all times recommend the enactment of any law or the repeal of any law, and he is otherwise possessed of much authority and influence in the whole business of legislation—so much so, indeed, that laws are seldom, if ever, either enacted or repealed without his approbation. Notwithstanding, if two-thirds of the two councils combine to overrule him in this matter, they have the power to do so. This description of the legislative power of the President may be regarded as vaguely, and, in some cases, accurately similar to the legislative power of the government of the States. The two great councils together are called the Congress of the United States, and an act of Congress means an exercise of authority which is sanctioned by the two councils, and which is also sanctioned by the President, or resanctioned by two-thirds of the councils. The superior council is called the Senate and the inferior council is called the House of Representatives, and both together are called the Congress—all of which I have described. The inferior character of one council to the other is a matter of dignity rather than authority. The Senate represents the State governments, and as the State governments are all equal to each other, they are all equally represented in the Senate, and each State elects two Senators. The Senators are elected for six years, and one-third of the body is elected every two years, so that the whole of the Senators are elected every six years. The House of Representatives represents the people of each State in contradistinction to the State government; and hence, according to the principle already stated, the number of Representatives from each State is in proportion to its population; and the whole arrangement is subject to these two permanent conditions: first, that the number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand of the people; and, secondly, that each State shall always have, at least, one Representative. The different principles on which the councils of Congress are based require a little further notice.

America is, I may say, exclusively settled by Europeans and their descendants; and hence those political maxims that have been common to all Europe will always be found to underlie the organism and policy of the American Government. Now, the most conspicuous amongst the political maxims that have, for centuries, been common in Europe, are these three, namely: (1) that all sovereign nations stand towards each other on a footing of perfect equality; (2) that the family is sacred; and (3) that the rights of every individual to acquire and possess property, and to enjoy the fruits of his own industry, must be guaranteed to him by public authority. Now, the several States of America, standing towards each other as independent nations, meet through their representatives in the Senate on terms of equality. On the other hand, as there is no hereditary distinction among the people, no class or locality has any recognized pre-eminence over any other class or locality, and, therefore, the House of Representatives, which represents the people as such, has its members apportioned among the States according to the ratio of population in each State.

Thus, the American Congress represents in one council the American people organized as independent States, and in the other council represents them as individuals, or even perhaps as families. I have said *perhaps* as families, because, as far as I can learn, the distinctive representation of the family, as distinguished either from individuals or from aggregations more numerous than the family, is not to be reckoned amongst the political institutions of America. The same is to be said of social, commercial and other such like corporations. It may, with a certain amount of accuracy be said that all the inhabitants of America are represented in the inferior council of Congress, though all the inhabitants do not take part in choosing the Representatives. The right of making choice of the Representatives is generally extended to and confined to persons of the male sex who are upwards of twenty-one years of age. And thus the American Congress represents in one council the States of America, and in the other the people of America, and this is why the two councils have such different bases of organization.

All that I have already said, although containing information that is substantially useful, has, nevertheless, been arranged to enable you to understand the political principles that are brought into play in the election of the President of the United States of America. The manner of his election was explained in my former letter, and will, perhaps, be more fully explained in this; but my special desire in this letter is to point out to you the reason why the election of the President is regulated in the established manner.

The American President is not elected by the States as such, nor by the people as such, but the basis of his election is compounded of the equality of the States, and of the diversified numbers of the inhabitants of the States. If the election were based on the equality of the States, each State, whether large or small, whether more or less populous, would have an equal number of votes in choosing the President, which is not the case. If, on the other hand, the election were based on mere population, each State would have a number of votes proportional to its population, which likewise is not the case. For example: If the President were chosen by the Senate each State would have an equal number of votes in his election; if, on the other hand, the President were chosen by the House of Representatives, each State would have a number of votes proportionate to its population. If, again, the President were chosen by the Senate and the House of Representatives assembled together in one consolidated meeting, it is manifest, from what has already been said, that the number of votes of each State would be partly influenced by the number of its inhabitants, and partly influenced by its equal standing with the other States. If, again, the President were chosen by electors from all the States, each State having a number of electors equal to the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, it is further manifest that, so far as the electoral influence of each State is concerned, this supposition involves no principle at variance with the preceding supposition. This last supposition is in accordance with the fact. The President is elected by electors, and these electors are, in each State, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State is entitled in Congress. Though this principle is at first sight simple, the slightest reflection will show that the application of it might possibly be so varied as to cause it to be either, on the one hand, nearly identified with the equality of State influence in the election, or, on the other hand, to approximate indefinitely to State electoral influence proportionate to the population.

Here I must stop to inform you that the number of Senators is invariably two, but Congress is authorized to increase or diminish the number of Representatives, provided only that the number alloted to each State be proportionate to its popuiation. Now, if the number of Representatives be very few, the element of equality in electoral influence will comparatively predominate. For example, I will select one of the most populous States and one of the least populous States to illustrate what I mean. Let Pennsylvania be taken as a very populous State, and let Delaware be regarded as a State insignificant in its population. Let Penusylvania be supposed to have a population of three millions and Delaware a population of one hundred thousand. If the Representatives be at the rate of one for every hundred thousand, then Delaware will be entitled to one Representative and Penasylvania to thirty. To each of these numbers add two, to correspond with the two Senators of each State—then Delaware will have three electoral votes and Pennsylvania will have thirty-two—that is to say, Penusylvania will have nearly eleven times more electoral influence than Delaware. Now, if the electoral influence were determined by population alone, Pennsylvania would have thirty times more influence, and if it were determined by equality, Pennsylvania would have only equal influence. Again, let it be supposed that fifty thousand be the ratio of representation, then Delaware would be entitled to two Representatives and Pennsylvania to sixty; to each of these numbers add two, to correspond with the number of Senators; then Pennsylvania will have sixty-two electors and Delaware will have four—that is to say, in this case Pennsylvania will have more than fifteen times more electoral influence than Delaware, whereas, in the case before mentioned, it had but eleven times more. Again, let it be supposed that five hundred thousand be the ratio of representation, then Pennsylvania will be entitled to six Representatives and Delaware will still be entitled to at least one, because each State is entiled to at least one Representative. Now to the representation of Pennsylvania and Delaware again add two, to correspond with the number of Senators; then Pennsylvania will have eight electoral votes and Delaware will have three—that is to say, in this case the electoral influence of Pennsylvania will not be much more than double that of Delaware, whereas, in the cases before mentioned, it was in one eleven times as much and in another fifteen times as much.

Thus you can see that, according as the House of Representatives is made more numerous, the electoral influence of each State approaches nearer and nearer to the proportion of its population; and, on the other hand, according as the House of Representatives is less numerous, the electoral influence of each State approaches nearer and nearer to the proportion of equality with that of the other States.

Now, as Congress has power to increase or diminish the number of members belonging to the House of Representatives, it must be said that Congress has power, within certain limits, to determine how far the ratio of equality or the ratio of population shall prevail in the electoral influence of the sovereign States.

I have said above that the power of Congress is confined within certain limits, and so it is. As each State is entitled to at least one Representative, the number of Representatives must be at least equal to the number of States; and, on the other hand, the fundamental law expressly prohibits the number of Representatives from being extended beyond the rate of one for every thirty thousand of the population. However, the actual number of Representatives never even verges towards either of these extreme limits. I have dwelt upon this power of Congress for the purpose of exhibiting in full another item connected with the election of the American President. The members of both councils of Congress are, as may well be conjectured, under the great influence and control of their respective State governments and their respective State populations. Hence, it might be expected that the larger States might desire to effect, and combine to effect, an enormous increase in the number of members belonging to the House of Representatives, in order to make the electoral influence of each State to be more affected by the ratio of population, which state of things would, of course, make the larger States prevail more in the election of the President than it would under different circumstances. This tendency, which the larger States may be expected to have, is, in various ways, counteracted by one of the most beautiful political contrivances that the world has ever seen. In the first place, it is counteracted by the consideration that it is impossible to draw a strict line of demarkation between the States that are very populous and the States that are not very populous—and hence the States whose population is intermediate, have no interest in working out a scheme of that kind—and such States form the bulk of the political empire. In the next place, such an arrangement, to be made by Congress, must meet the approbation of the Senate. And the smaller States (whose rights are, in the supposed case, to be endangered) can make themselves felt in that body much more than we may suppose necessary to defeat the scheme itself.

This same supposed tendency of the larger States is also counteracted by other political agencies, which are so numerous and various that they cannot be detailed, though they may, without much political sagacity, be appreciated—and especially this consideration is to be taken into account—that the power of Congress, to make such an arrangement in regard to the House of Representatives, is not continual, but is only periodical—they can do so only once in every ten years—and hence their inability to foresee its consequences upon the politics of the country has a tendency to prevent them from embarking in the scheme at all. However, even if all these considerations were not sufficient, there is an express provision in the fundamental law, which in this country they call the Constitution, which must invariably deter the States with very large populations from attempting to compass this purpose, which I have described—and that is what I have called, and which I now again call, one of the most beautiful political contrivances that the world has ever seen. It is this: If the House of Representatives was made to contain an enormous number of members the number of Presidental electors would be more numerous still. Now, reason and experience both teach us that it is much more difficult to obtain a majority out of a larger number than it is to obtain a majority out of a smaller number—and hence the greater the number the greater the difficulty in obtaining a majority, whether in the election of a magistrate or in the enactment of a law; and especially in the election of a magistrate, on account of the liability of having several candidates—and hence, if the number of Presidential electors were enormously large, that circumstance alone would carry with it an intrinsic difficulty in the centering of a majority on any one candidate in the first electoral act. Now, the Constitution, or fundamental law of the United States, expressly provides that if a majority of the electors do not, in the first instance, centre on one candidate, then the House of Representatives is directed to choose the President out of the candidates having the highest numbers—not exceeding three—on the list of those voted for as President. But in choosing the President the votes are to be taken by the States, the representation from each State having one, and only one vote, and a majority of all the States is necessary to a choice. From all this we see that a combination among the larger States to increase the number of the House of Representatives to an enormous extent, would have a constant tendency to equalize the electoral influence of all the States in effecting a final choice of a President, when he would not be chosen in the first electoral act. And so, by means of this political contrivance, it is not the interest, or rather, it is against the interest of the very populous States to combine for any such purpose. I will also add that the connection between the election of the President and the increase or diminution of the number of the House of Representatives is the only consideration of an unfair kind, which can produce an obstinate diversity of opinion between the States as to the number of which the House of Representatives is to be composed; and hence we find that, as a matter of fact, the question has never agitated American politics.

Much more could be written on the subject of the American Government, but I must now close this letter, for it is already too long. Perhaps I may write again, if I do not soon return home. The subject is inexhaustable.

The pupils sent from Japan to America to be educated enjoy good health.

The Americans are beginning to cultivate the tea plant, and with much success. It is expected that before twenty years teas, coffees, silk and wine will be produced in this country in most luxuriant abundance.

Prostrate yourself before the Tycoon in token of my fidelity, and remember that it is impossible, without writing too much, to say everything that can be said about American life, social and political, etc., etc.

TIPPON HATON.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.—Administrators are liable to account for interest on funds in their hands, although no profit shall have been made upon them, unless the exigencies of the estate rendered it prudent that they should hold the funds uninvested.

When a house is rendered untenantable in consequence of improvements made on the adjoining lot the owner of such cannot recover such damages, because it is presumed that he had knowledge of the approaching danger in time to protect himself from it.

A person who has been led to sell goods by means of false pretences cannot recover them from one who has purchased them in good faith from the fraudulent vendor.

An agreement by the holder of a note to give the principal debtor time for payment, without depriving himself of the right to sue, does not discharge the surety.

A day-book copied from a "blotter," in which charges are first made, will not be received in evidence as a book of original entries.

The fruits and grass on the farm or garden of an intestate descend to the heir.

Money paid on Sunday contracts may be recovered.

A debtor may give preference to one creditor over another, unless fraud or special legislation can be proved.

A private person may obtain an injunction to prevent a public mischief by which he is affected, in common with others.

Ministers of the Gospel, residing in any corporated town, are not exempted from jury, military or fire service.

Permanent erections and fixtures, made by a mortgager, after the execution of the mortgage upon land conveyed by it, become a part of the mortgaged premises.

A seller of goods, chattels, or other property, commits no fraud in law when he neglects to tell the purchaser of any flaws, defects or unsoundness in the same.

The opinion of witnesses as to the value of a dog that has been killed is not admissable in evidence. The value of the animal is to be decided by the jury.

If any person puts a fence on or plows the land of another he is liable for trespass whether the owner has sustained injury or not.

If a person, who is unable from illness to sign his will, has his hand guided in making his mark, the signature is valid.

A wife cannot be convicted of receiving stolen goods when she received them of her husband.

An agent is liable to his principals for loss caused by his misstatements, though unintentional.

All cattle found at large upon any public road can be driven by any person to the public pound.

No man is under an obligation to make known his circumstances when he is buying goods.

Money paid for the purpose of settling or compounding a prosecution for a supposed felony cannot be recovered back by a party paying it.

A stamp impressed upon an instrument by way of seal is as good as a seal if it creates a durable impression in the texture of the paper.

LOST PROPERTY.—*The Law on the Subject.*—The moral obligations resting upon the finder of lost property are generally lost sight of when the interest of the finder happens to conflict too strongly with his principles. A tradesman writes to a contemporary that a customer in his shop recently found a small sum of money, whereupon a controversy at once arose as to who it belonged to. One claimed that the money, if not called for in a certain time, should be handed over to the shop-keeper in whose place it was found; but another claimed that it belonged to the person who had found it. Now, the question put to the editor was, who has a legal right to the money? The editor very properly answered that the money belonged neither to the finder nor to the shop-keeper, but to the loser, and that, instead of waiting for it to be called for, the finder should advertise it and take all possible pains to discover the owner. There is a good deal of loose reasoning on this subject of finding lost articles, and also on the subject of rewards for restoring them, but the sound doctrine is to always do as you would be done by—to take pains to restore the lost article to its rightful owner. As to the law on the subject, neither the finder nor the shop-keeper should delay the work of restoration by any quarrel about present custody. Goods or money found on private premises may be held by the owner of the premises against everybody but the rightful owner of the lost property. Thus it will be seen that, in any event where property lost by accident is concerned, the owner comes in ahead of every one else.

CONUNDRUM EXTRAORDINARY.—If a man with a wooden leg, a glass eye and a tin ear, with spavin on his best leg, and a bunion, two corns and an in-growing toe-nail on his game foot, can walk from Dead Man's Bend to Mackerely Ile via Podunk—lying over for drinks as often as he can "hang up" somebody for the necessary fluid—in seventeen days, eleven hours, seven minutes and thirteen seconds (sun time), how long would a paper collar last in the month of August, with the wearer weighing two hundred pounds and engaged as a base-ball tosser? Any person furnishing the correct solution of this problem can have the *New South* for one year, by paying for it in advance.—*Natchez New South.*

# THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - October 24, 1873.


THE Constitutional Convention has adopted a clause prohibiting the granting of free passes on railroads, and an exchange facetiously remarks that a standard price for peanuts will be the next thing in order.

IN order to show how a knave like Sam Josephs can be foisted into the Legislature by the well-known operation of the Philadelphia registry law, we publish below the official vote in the Third district, which glories in the disgrace of having for its representative such a political villain as the aforesaid Josephs. If the character, both morally and politically, of a constituency can be fairly estimated from its representative, the majority of voters in the Third district is unparalleled in any other part of the State in point of moral turpitude and political baseness:

| | |
|---|---|
| James Hamm, Rep. and Reform | 559 |
| Samuel Josephs, Independent | 3863 |
| David Sullivan, Democrat | 490 |
| Joseph's majority over both | 2814 |

UNDER a provision of the local option law, the vote on that question, so far as it applied to Philadelphia, was not taken until the election on Tuesday of last week. The vote stood as follows: For license, 56,617; against license, 23,153—showing a majority in favor of license of 32,494. There are twenty-nine wards in the city, and an inspection of the official vote shows that a majority in only one ward, the twenty-third, was given against license, the other twenty-eight wards voting for license, even including the twenty-second ward, in which a vote was taken not less than two years ago, under a special act of Assembly, and showed an overwhelming majority against license.

"If the vote had been out, Henry's majority would have exceeded his last year's majority, and we would have rejoiced in the election of every candidate on the Republican ticket with the exception, probably, of Auditor and Coroner."—*Johnstown Tribune.*

Let us see how much truth there is in the foregoing statement. At the October election, one year ago, Buckalew had 3,530 votes. This year Ludlow had 3,222, showing a Democratic deficiency of 308. One year ago Hartranft had 2,823 and this year Gordon had 2,734, showing a Radical deficiency of *only* 89. The excess of the Democratic deficiency over the Radical deficiency is therefore 219. "If the vote had been out," Ludlow's majority would have been over 700, Henry's majority, instead of exceeding that of last year, would only have been 127, and the majority for each of the Democratic candidates would have been increased 219. At no former election in this county immediately following a contest for Governor has the Radical party ever so nearly polled its full vote as it did this fall, only falling short 89. The philosophy of the *Tribune* is therefore not sustained by the figures.

THE Democrats of Ohio have won a brilliant victory. The election of William Allen, as Governor, over Noyes, is now conceded by a majority ranging from 600 to 900. Although this is not as deep as a well nor as wide as a barn door, still it will do. When Allen was nominated the Radical press all over the country treated it as a species of political buffoonery. It was said that he was superannuated, that he was a resurrected Democrat, a galvanized corpse, etc. The old gentleman (he is 66) seems to have had a good deal of vitality left in him and to have made things quite lively for Radicalism in a State that usually gives a majority of about 40,000. To see a dead Democrat like Bill Allen, as he is called, completely knock the *Noyes* (noise) out of Grantism in Ohio, is something as wonderful as it is refreshing. He made the fight an open, undisguised issue with Grant's administration, and has come out of the contest covered with glory. The Democrats will also have a majority of 18 on joint ballot in the Legislature, and will of course re-elect to the United States Senate that able and upright statesman, Allen G. Thurman.

In Oregon, which gave Grant a majority of 4,000 last year, the Democrats elected James W. Nesmith to Congress by over *two thousand.*

In Iowa the Radical majority has been reduced from 50,000 to about 15,000 and an anti-monopoly, which means an anti-radical, majority elected to the Legislature.

If the Democratic party is dead, as the Radicals are continually asserting, it is a very lively corpse, and last Tuesday week administered to its old enemy a few wicked and very effective kicks with a No. 14 boot having a brass plate on the toe.

ALTHOUGH the name of the individual who struck the immortal Billy Patterson is still a profound mystery, the Radical leaders hereabouts assert that they can point to the man who knocked the political life out of Thomas Griffith, the late Radical candidate for County Treasurer. They lay the commission of that unpardonable sin at the door of the editor of the Johnstown *Tribune*, a paper whose devotion to the candidates of its party is not lightly to be questioned. It may be that these Ebensburg Radicals accept as true the modest claim of the Johnstown *Voice*, that to its all-powerful influence is to be ascribed not only the election of Samuel Henry, but also the decreased majorities of the Democratic candidates who were elected. We think we can relieve the *Tribune* from the accusation of party infidelity to Griffith which has been made against it. Thomas Griffith dug his own political grave. He began the campaign with *lager beer* as his controlling power over men's votes, and *lager beer* eventually proved to be the death of him. It played the same trick on him that an Australian boomerang invariably does when thrown by an unpracticed hand, which in rebounding strikes him square between the eyes. Had Griffith not gone to the peaceful and quiet hamlet of St. Nicholas, in Barr township, on SUNDAY before the election, and openly bought *two kegs* of his favorite *lager* and dealt it out with unwashed hands to those who would drink it, he would to-day, beyond any reasonable doubt, be the Treasurer elect of Cambria county. But man proposes and the voters dispose, and these two fatal kegs of lager were the last straw that broke the camel's back. On his political tomb-stone, therefore, the following epitaph should be inscribed, surmounted with the picture of two lager beer kegs:

Here lie the political remains of
THOMAS GRIFFITH,
The Republican candidate for County Treasurer of Cambria county at the October election, A. D. 1873.
His death, which was entirely unexpected by his political friends,
Was caused by his unfortunate visit to St. Nicholas,
Otherwise called Nicktown,
In Barr township, in said county,
On the first day of the week, commonly called *Sunday*,
Two days before the election,
And then and there, *Pro Bono Publico*,
Buying *two kegs of Lager Beer*,
With intent thereby to seduce divers and sundry voters into his support for the office of County Treasurer aforesaid,
To the evil example of all other candidates in like manner offending,
And against the peace and good morals of society.
Alas! poor Thomas,
By *Lager* he was slain,
And will never treat again.

WE had hoped that the Democrats of this county by whose votes Samuel Henry was twice elected to the Legislature would not repeat their folly for the third time. But we have been disappointed. It is not our intention to indulge in any harsh crimination against those from whom a different course was expected. To do so would not recall what is now an accomplished fact, nor would it subserve any beneficial purpose. If the principles of a political party are sound and worth contending for, then its organization ought to be preserved and its efficiency maintained, and the only way to effect that object is by voting for nominations made by the tribunal selected for that purpose. We never could comprehend how a man professing to be a Democrat can refuse to vote for a competent nominee of his own party for an office and vote for his political opponent; or, in plainer language, how he could as a Democrat refuse to vote for Henry Scanlan and cast his ballot for Samuel Henry. Scanlan is equally as competent to assist in making laws for the people as ever Henry was, and if he had been elected would have strengthened any effort that might be made at Harrisburg next winter to put the infamous registry law of Philadelphia in such a shape as to prevent thousands of her honest citizens from being fraudulently cheated out of their votes. Mr. Henry and the party to which he belongs have heretofore refused to do so and will be found occupying the same position in the future. We specially refer to the registry law for the reason that its operation under the manipulation of the corrupt Philadelphia Ring keeps the Democratic party of the whole State in a vice from which there is no escape except by its repeal. We could refer to other questions of almost equal importance and on which there would be a vast difference to the Democracy between the vote of Mr. Scanlan and that of Mr. Henry, but it is needless to do so, as they will readily suggest themselves to every intelligent Democrat. After Samuel Henry, during the coming session of the Legislature, has once more done all he could to fetter and gag the Democratic party, he can turn to the duped Democrats who sent him there on that pious mission and say to them, as the "Veiled Prophet" said to his deluded followers: "You *would* be victims, and you *are*."

### *A Year Ago.*

Twelve short months have barely passed away since the country was in the midst of the heat and passion of the Presidential election. The principal events of that exciting period are still fresh in the memory of millions who participated in the memorable contest.

Gen. Grant was supported by a formidable combination of banks, railroads, and other corporate agencies, independent of the partisan machinery by which the whole army of officeholders was marched in solid column to the polls. On the other hand, Mr. Greeley had mainly to rely upon the Democratic organization which had adopted him, materially enfeebled by a disaffection procured and purchased by the Administration, and the Liberal Republicans without a party organization, who had refused to longer tolerate the frauds and corruption at Washington.

One of the most effective appliances employed by the friends of Gen. Grant was a concentration of the money power in his behalf. To bring it about, a circular was issued from this city, signed by twenty-one bankers and others, mostly known for their intimate relations with the Treasury, and then supposed to represent a large amount of capital and wealth. This circular was sent to all the banks in the United States, and to almost every private banker, commercial firm or merchant of recognized standing or influence. The design was to create a political panic on the eve of the election, and to excite the alarm of the vast interests engaged in commerce, manufactures, and banking.

It was represented by the signers of this paper that they had no confidence in the principles which Mr. Greeley advocated; that his policy would be ruinous, and that his election would inevitably be attended by a financial crash which must bring distress on the country and involve a repetition of the consequences of 1857. They held up Gen. Grant and the system of which he is the incarnation as a sovereign panacea for these threatened evils. The success of his administration in reducing the public debt by political figures prepared at the Treasury, and by the endorsement of these financiers, was one of the greatest arguments in his favor. The influence which the circular exercised in consolidating the mighty corporations and in intimidating individuals and companies of less ostensible strength, is well understood by everybody. It requires no illustration or argument. The result is known. Gen. Grant was re-elected President through the aid of this vast centralization of capital, actual and supposed wealth, and its ramifications.

Among the persons most energetic in this political financiering, and in exciting the fears of the timid, were Jay Cooke & Co., Henry Clews & Co., (both financial agents of the government abroad), Fisk & Hatch, Howes & Macy, and others of like standing. They threw all their strength against Mr. Greeley. They rallied all their depositors and clients for General Grant. And yet the very state of affairs which they combined to predict as inevitable should Mr. Greeley be elected by the people, came to pass recently, although Gen. Grant was chosen according to their programme.

And what is most noteworthy is the fact that the bankers who got up and headed the circular, who stood forward as the impersonation of the new system, who controlled the Treasury, who had the entire confidence of the President, who dined him and wined him, who subscribed to his bonds, his houses and his goods, and who supplied his cellars at Washington and Long Branch with the best that money could procure, were the first to fall and bring on the crash. About that there is no mistake. Tens of thousands stricken suddenly with ruin and misery, poor women who work with their needles, helpless children, failing old men, farmers with their slender savings, orphans almost destitute, and multitudes like them scattered far and wide, have been engulfed by this awful collapse of the President's friends and bankers. God help them!

That is what Grantism has done. Look at it. Study it. Think of it. Is it not time there should be a change, and that the country should be rescued from the hands of robbers, no matter what their disguises?—*N. Y. Sun.*

HON. SAMUEL S. COX has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the New York city district, formerly represented by Hon. James Brooks, recently deceased. As the district is Democratic beyond all Radical hope of defeat, it is gratifying to know that Mr. Cox's unsurpassed ability will again be afforded a proper field for its exercise. As a skillful debater and sound practical statesman, S. S. Cox has no superior in the ranks of either party. Besides this, his career in Congress, running through several terms, has stamped him as a thoroughly honest and upright man, who never prostituted his office for the base purpose of personal gain. If men of the admitted purity of character of Mr. Cox were sent to the National Legislature, the country would not have to blush for the Credit Mobilier scandal and the back-pay steal, from both of which infamies his Congressional skirts are free and uncontaminated.

—The Chicago *Tribune*, a Republican paper, says: "Pennsylvania has been saved to the Republicans only by the stereotyped fraud in Philadelphia city."

### *The State Elections.*

Journals in different parts of the country have indulged in comments upon the results and lessons of the late elections. Although differing as to some of the points involved in the contest, they all agree in one view of the case, that in none of the States have the Radicals held their own, while in Ohio they have suffered a signal and marked defeat, the effects of which will be felt directly in the choice of a Radical candidate for the next President. It is hardly possible that the three-term principle will be adopted with Ohio on the wrong side of the Radical column. The Detroit *Free Press* has some facts and deductions upon this matter, which are worthy of reproduction at this time. That paper says:

In Ohio, the Republicans went into the campaign with the most sanguine expectations. They had arrayed against them what they were pleased to term the fossilized Democracy and a third party movement of which they spoke only in terms of contempt. Yet the "fossilized" Democracy planted itself firmly on the right, and what has been the result? The forty thousand, fifty thousand, hundred thousand majority, variously claimed by Republican journals and speakers, has melted into nothingness, and the Republican candidate for Governor has been successful, if at all, by the barest majority. It is unnecessary to go far to find a reason for this result. It is attributable to popular disgust with Republican practices and popular distrust of Republican professions.—Let the Democracy of Ohio be called by what name they may—fossilized, antiquated, antediluvian, or dead—a party boastful of its strength and arrogant in its presumption has scarce scored a nominal victory over it in the State campaign, and has met with defeat in the Legislative districts. One of the most gratifying features of the Ohio election is that it will secure the return of Mr. Thurman to the United States Senate, where he has done so much to honor himself and his constituents. In this respect the result is a rebuke to measy spirits in the Cabinet who, not content with the places they now have, are and have been earnestly figuring for something they consider better. Ohio has dashed the hopes of Columbus Delano; may Maryland, when the time comes, do so similarly by John A. J. Cresswell.

In Pennsylvania the Republicans have obtained a victory; yet what a victory! instead of the 137,000 majority of November last, the party has a majority of from 20,000 to 30,000. Leaving out the city of Philadelphia, where the "Ring" holds full sway and swells meagre, honest majorities into monster fraudulent ones, and the Republican party has not made a flattering showing. It would surely have been defeated if it had not been for its stronghold of fraud, for the knowledge that they were at the mercy of the "Ring" deterred many thousands from voting in Philadelphia, and kept hosts in the interior from depositing their ballots. The result, taking all the circumstances into consideration, is not discouraging to the friends of good government and honest administration, but should nerve them on to renewed efforts in the future.

But while in Ohio and Pennsylvania the dissatisfaction with the course of the Republican party has taken the form of indifference as to the party's future, in Iowa it has been exhibited in open revolt.—Though its opponents in the State were very imperfectly organized, the party, which could not relieve itself of the stigma of being a monopoly party, has elected its ticket by a majority of not to exceed 25,000. This, it is true, in most States is not a small majority, but it is in Iowa. Only once since 1862 has the party received less than 31,000 majority, and since the Presidential election in 1868 the party has never had less than 39,145, which Mr. Carpenter received for Governor in 1869. This year the same gentleman, a candidate for re-election, received scarcely one-half what he did three years ago.

In this State the confessed frauds in Philadelphia, and those alone, saved the Radical party from a disastrous defeat. If the Registry law had been repealed last winter and a fair election held in this city, Mackey, upon his besmirched record in relation to the frauds in this State, would have been beaten ten thousand. Besides, the knowledge that a fair election was to be held in this city would have inspirited the Democrats and Liberals of the State, and they would have polled a much heavier vote than they did on Tuesday last. In this way Pennsylvania would have been redeemed. It was fraud in the reception of votes, fraud in the count of votes, fraud in the making up of returns in Philadelphia that floated the Radicals over the late election in this State. Mackey was neither endorsed nor elected by the people, nor was the record of the Radical party in nation or State endorsed or opposed. The result in this State was entirely due to the operations of the infamious Registry act, and the election must be looked at from that point and no other.—*Phila. Age.*

THE recently discovered robbery of the Treasury of the State of New York, says the Pittsburgh *Post*, is charged upon Democratic officials. Suppose we take the trouble to see what amount of truth there is in the allegation. Mr. Raines, the State Treasurer, was elected to that office upon the Republican ticket; he subsequently joined the Liberals and voted for Mr. Greeley. For this he was thrown over by his old friends, and for this alone. There was no insinuation against his private or public character. The recent Democratic convention placed him upon its ticket as a candidate for re-election, in accordance with the earnest desire of the Liberals, and because of his high reputation. So much for Mr. Raines. Charles H. Phelps, the Cashier who is admitted to have robbed the Treasury of $300,000, was appointed cashier by Mr. Raines; when he received the appointment he was a Grant Republican and has so continued up to the latest advices. The Deputy Treasurer, Mr. Fulton Phail, is also a Grant Republican, and was appointed by Mr. Raines on the advice of Governor Dix himself. Now, how it is possible to hold the Democratic party responsible for the knavery of one Republican, facilitated by the carelessness of two others of the same kidney, will require all the moral philosophy and theology around the office of the Commercial to make out.

### *A Strange Discovery.*

A WOMAN WHO LIVED ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE YEARS.

At the southeast corner of Fifth and Locust streets stands the grocery of Mr. Jas. Clark. A very unpretending grocery and an unpretending grocer. But now the grocery has a place in antiquity, and all through the laying of a footwalk.

Mr. Clark has served out dried beans, measured molasses, sliced ham, and weighed salt mackerel at said corner for twenty years and odd. The house was occupied by his father before him, and has an aged appearance—the house has.

The sidewalk surrounding the store and the two houses on Locust street was very much dilapidated, and it was deemed advisable to lay a new one. The work was commenced yesterday. As long as Mr. Clark can remember the house No. 430 Locust street, immediately back of his establishment, has had in front of the door an old marble or soapstone slab. When the pavement was removed this of course was taken up. The bricklayer, upon turning it over, was surprised to find that it was a veritable tombstone, on which was the name and age of a person who died full of years.

It contains the following inscription:

In memory of
Mrs. —— ALLISON,
Wife of Robert Allis——
Who departed this l—
April the 20th, 1769,
Aged 145 years.

The stone is about three feet high and eighteen or twenty inches wide. The words given are all very plain, but where the dashes occur the inscriptions have been effaced by age and the wearing away of the soft stone. The age of the venerable lady shows that she was born in the year 1624.

Directly under the bulk window of the store on Fifth street another tombstone was found, but not quite so ancient as the first named. It is cut from rather soft granite, and bears the following inscription:

In memory of
MR. CHARLES MCSWEEN,
Late of the Island of
Grenada,
Who departed this life
May 15, 1774,
Aged 64 years.

It is not known how or why these ancient tombstones were placed in the positions in which they were found, and where they no doubt have remained for many years. As far as can be ascertained, there was no old burying ground in the immediate vicinity, and it seems strange that they should have been placed upon the pavement surrounding the old frame building now occupied by Mr. Clark. The supposition, however, is that some old place of interment was broken into by the extension of the city, and the stones used for the purposes as stated.

A remarkable thing in connection with the matter is the extreme age of the person upon the slab first mentioned. It is a subject which the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society should take charge of. If it can be established that Mrs. Allison was 145 years old when she died she was certainly older than any person who has lived in modern times, of whom there is any account, except "old Thomas Parr," who was born in 1483, and died in London November 15, 1635, aged 152 years.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

MINERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The coal miners in National Convention assembled in Youngstown, Ohio, last week, adopted the subjoined declaration of principles:

WHEREAS, It is a well established fact, a fact demonstrated by bitter practical experience, that there is no portion of the industrial classes in the United States whose labor is so unrequited, or who are so much the victims of the heartless demands of corporations or aggregated wealth as the miners and laborers about the mines; and

WHEREAS, It is only by unity of purpose (a unity of interest already exists), by concerted and concentrated efforts that these evils can be removed or grievances redressed, and in order to accomplish this purpose it is essential that a national organization should be formed, the primary objects of which shall be as follows:

First—To organize under a common banner—for the purpose of mutual protection—the entire mining population of the United States.

Second—To afford pecuniary and moral support to its members in all districts wherever they may be forced to the alternative of a strike.

Third—To secure the passage of such laws as our safety demands, and the report of such laws which bear unjustly on the working classes in general or our craft in particular.

Fourth—To shorten the working hours in the mines, so as to secure to the miner more time for social, mental and philosophical improvement, believing as we do that the success of our republic depends on the intelligence, patriotism and independence of the masses, and that just in proportion as the hours of labor have been reduced have vice, pauperism and crime decreased.

In brief, to secure a thorough organization, an interchange of opinion between the various districts and practically illustrate the truth of the principle that in union there is strength.

All which appears to indicate a determination on the part of the miners to introduce the question of politics into their organization, and support for public office only such persons as are avowed Labor Reformers. The miners constitute a very large body, and their vote, if cast as a unit, would undoubtedly assure the success of the party securing it.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR NEAR CRETE, NEBRASKA.—Governor Paddock, who came up from Beatrice yesterday, gave us some details of a most sickening and shocking affair which took place on the Southwestern road at Wilbur, the first station south of Crete. It seems that there was a prairie fire raging, the wind blowing a furious gale. Some children at school, and at play at the time, became panic-stricken, and attempted to reach their homes. They were overtaken by the fire and three of the frightened little fugitives were burned to death outright; three more cannot possibly survive, and three others are seriously, if not fatally injured. The mother of some of the terror-stricken children went to the rescue, and is so burned that she cannot recover. We do not remember to have ever been called upon to record anything more distressing, absolutely heart-sickening, than this sad occurrence. The torture of a death by fire is horrible enough even if short; and a lingering death from such a cause always brings the idea of indescribable agony.—*Omaha Republican.*

—Thomas Powell, of Clearfield township, started to walk from Wayne station to Lock Haven last Friday night, and, becoming weary, he sat down on a tie to rest and fell asleep. He awoke to find himself lying at the foot of a high embankment, down which he had been thrown by a freight locomotive. Though terribly hurt, he finished his journey, arriving there about 2 o'clock A. M. He was placed in charge of Dr. Armstrong, who found his back to be badly bruised, his cheek and part of his nose torn away, and scalp cut through to the skull from the eye-brow to the crown. He was able to return home on Monday.

### *News and Political Items.*

—John Surratt is writing a book about the assassination.

—A cat at Nicholsonville, Kentucky, is raising a family of three kittens and three squirrels.

—A white woman in New York was recently held for trial on a charge of abandoning her colored baby.

—A party of forty persons, men, women and children, from Lowell, Mass., are about to settle at Los Angeles, Cal.

—Mrs. Stowe has burnt up the manuscript of a book she has been busy about a year in writing. She don't like it.

—The President has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday the 27th day of November next as a day of thanksgiving.

—There is a well in Butler county from which a column of gas has been pouring forth with tremendous force for three years.

—Miss Agnes Lee, the youngest daughter of the late General Robert E. Lee, died in Lexington, Kentucky, last Tuesday evening.

—Ellis H. Roberts, member of Congress from New York, having just returned from Europe, has covered his back pay into the Treasury.

—A mother in Armstrong county told her son to shoot a chicken. He did as requested, but also shot his brother, killing him instantly.

—A Chester countian has a rooster eight weeks old which has taken charge or a brood of eleven chickens. He goes through all the movements of a devoted cluck.

—Mr. Thomas, aged ninety-one, who died in Vermont, the other day, said that he'd worried more over buttonless shirts than all his business affairs put together.

—Col. Hughes, the Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia, denies that he was the bearer of a challenge for a duel, but states that he mediated to prevent a duel.

—Captain Jack and Schonchin, it is said, were decapitated after the execution, and that the heads are to be sent to Washington in alcohol, to be deposited in the Army Medical Museum.

—Capt. Cooper, of Lawrence county, who was our nominee for Surveyor General in 1871, has been elected Sheriff of that county by nearly 400 majority. The Radicals carried the county by 949 majority.

—The Democrats of Oneida county, N. Y., nominated Horatio Seymour for the Legislature of their State. Such men are needed at this time to purify legislation and raise the character of our law-making bodies.

—The steamer Mary E. Poe took fire about noon on Saturday last, at Island No. 26, about eighty-five miles above Memphis, Tenn., and was burned to the water's edge. Out of seventy persons on board six lost their lives.

—There were thirty deaths from yellow fever in Memphis on Friday, an increase of four over the day previous. Among the number were Fathers Sherby and Leo, making five priests and five Sisters that have died since the fever began.

—It deserves to be recorded that the Harrisburg *State Journal* (Adm.) is opposed to the last scheme of the President, who is desirous of erecting mansions in Washington for members of his cabinet and Senators, at the people's expense.

—George Francis Train, who recently returned from Europe, having become disgusted with this country, its politics and people, has sailed away again, leaving America, he says, forever. "The affliction sore long time we bore."

—In Kansas recently, while a violent storm was raging, the roof of Mr. Nolequist's house was blown away and the family, consisting of five persons, took refuge in the barn. The barn in a few minutes was struck by lightning and the whole family killed.

—The Atchison *Times* says: "The magnificent farm of S. C. Pomeroy, in this county, together with his lots in this city, have been attached by the proper officers on suits brought by creditors at Topeka and elsewhere. One large item is said to be that board bill of last winter."

—Matthew Smith, of Block House, Tioga county, was instantly killed last Friday while working on a timber job at Three Runs, Clearfield county, by the falling of a tree. His remains were taken to Lock Haven on Saturday, and thence sent home. He was twenty-two years old and married.

—Seriously, even solemnly, if we may be permitted, the particular friends of the President should take him in out of the wet on questions of finance. His ignorance could be forgiven if it were not for his amazing conceit. He has been flattered by the squad about him until satisfied that he is a universal genius.—*Cin. Commercial.*

—On the first Tuesday of November elections will be held in the following thirteen States: Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York and Wisconsin. After that day we can gather some idea of the power to be wielded by the "Grangers" hereafter.

—The testimonial of the Dominion Government to the Rev. Mr. Ancient recalls the courage of the parish clergyman on that dreadful April morning at Marr's Rock. The reply of Mr. Ancient is as modest and simple as his conduct was heroic and grand, and the good man stands out a central figure among those whom all mankind delight to honor.

—The New York *Herald* has a letter stating that Col. Hughes, Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia, is ineligible, having conveyed a challenge to fight a duel to Elbert Fowler, of Bristol, Tenn., in 1870. The Constitution of Virginia provides that no person who knowingly conveys a challenge shall be allowed to vote or hold any office of honor, profit or trust.

—About a year ago, Thomas Curtin, of San Francisco, shot and killed William Johnston, for having seduced his daughter. Curtin was arrested and imprisoned. His trial for the murder of Johnston came off on the 11th inst. After a tedious trial, the jury was charged and sent to their room, but returned within fifteen minutes, with a verdict of acquittal. Judge Durell remarked that he did not regret the verdict.

—Barnum, the great showman, has written a letter to Prof. Wise, the aeronaut, stating his willingness to give the latter every opportunity next summer to attempt a trans-Atlantic balloon voyage. Mr. Barnum recommends that San Francisco shall be made the starting ground for the trial trip; and, if from there New York, Massachusetts or Maine can be reached in safety, the European trip may be made with confidence.

—Mackey was to beat Hutchinson ten thousand in Allegheny county. That was the boast. In order to do that many of the moneyed organizations were "seen" by the friends of Mr. Mackey, and their influence obtained. But according to the returns, Mr. Hutchinson was only beaten in Allegheny county 3,421. This is a home endorsement, which shows the true character of Francis M. Hutchinson, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer.

—According to the returns at Harrisburg the next Legislature of this State will consist of 20 Republicans, 12 Democrats and one Liberal Republican in the Senate, and 60 Republicans, 38 Democrats and 2 Independent Democrats in the House. This gives the Republicans majorities of 7 in the Senate, 24 in the House and 31 on joint ballot. In the last Legislature the Republican majorities were 3 in the Senate, 20 in the House, and 23 on joint ballot.

—A fearfully narrow escape from destruction of a vessel and her crew occurred in the case of the schooners J. F. recently, which took fire when a the Sault Canal, and burned down to the cabin to within twenty-four feet 120 tons of powder before it was The fire occurred in the night when hands were asleep, and their being conceived on making the above discovery when they awoke in the morning.

—A young man named Glass, with his parents at St. Mary's, in England, recently fell into a He remained there four days, meanwhile on the nice that ran as he lay on the damp ground. end of the four days a gentleman in the woods was attracted to the the shrieks of the unfortunate sistance was obtained, and Glass brought to the surface a raving

—Caroline Hugel, aged 22 years, Alsace, was killed by her father at Orleans, on Sunday last, immediately landing from the steamboat They took passage at Bordeaux, father asserts that his daughter intimacy with a young Frenchman, vessel, had dishonored her family, promised the captain of the steamer molest his daughter on board, but after landing he stabbed her with fatally.

—Private advices received from French settlement of St. Pierre, formation of the assassination of M. vere, the first Bishop of that diocese. Bishop was murdered in the sacristy Chapel of St. Jean de Dos, his stabbed in the heart and lungs while prayer. One Emil Pelletier, a the Bishop, was charged with the and was arrested. It is said that was incited by the fact that Deseze herited all the fortune of Pelletier, a wealthy Frenchman.

—An old German beggar woman, Margaret Braunlein, who was said to be in very indegent circumstances, was found murdered in one of the rooms residence in Pittsburgh, on Saturday last. A German family named ther, who occupied the lower portion house have been arrested on suspicion committing the deed. It is said old lady had a large amount of gold trunk, which was broken open and P. S. Lizzie Schuttler confessed to Tuesday morning that she murdered Braunlein on Thursday evening, and states that no other members of the family had any connection with it. Catharine Schuttler and boyers are accessories.

—"Accidental death" is the verdict the jury in reference to the suicide off from the living of young Leggett, Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., other day. It appears that in a a hazing process—preliminary to into the Kappa Alpha Society, was blindfolded, when he and Leggett, son, who were leading him, all the cliff. So much for those good times, inherited and retained leges from the days of the Anglo-Saxons. It is to be hoped initiation in our colleges of of things in the place of such brutalities as those which cost life.

—Thomas Christopher, a blacksmith, living near Bellefonte, rence county, Indiana, entertained bor, John Morrow, last Sunday row having put up with his Suspecting undue intimacy between row and his wife for some time, closely, and entering his wife's 10 o'clock, he verified his suspicions a fit of frenzy, and armed with first stabbed his three children, wife, and, turning on John Morrow him two cuts on the face. Morrow him down, took the knife from plunged it into his body ten or times, killing him instantly. was arrested. Mrs. Christopher was in the abdomen and her bowels from the wound. It is thought one child will die. All the parties good name and were respected.

—The announcement was recently that the Catholics of the United tended to participate in a spiritual age corresponding to those that ally taking place among their Europe. It would appear, however, since this determination was plans have been arranged for pilgrimages. One of the Catholic states that arrangements are to for the round trip at reduced time is next spring, and the places visited are "Lourdes, Parmy le Salette, and some of the sacred Ireland, England and France, all, to Rome, to honor the prisoner But for one a wider scope is the Holy Land. The object, guage of the magazine, is "as a sign of our thorough with our Catholic brethren of world and the old ages, and as takable proof—eloquent to —of American Catholic Venerable See of Peter and Pontiff who now fills the chair."

A DOG STORY.—A Richmond tells a story of a very sagacious very foolish man, and the man dog. He is a married man, and evening he told his young wife going to the "lodge." The wife ly looked for the return of her until the small hours of the morning finally there was a scratching at She opened it. The dog was something more. He had in his bloody handkerchief and a piece ivory of about the size of a She did not know anything but the bloody handkerchief her a terrible story. She put net and followed the dog. He to the lodge, which was in an ber of a high building, and the floor in one corner was her a badly swollen eye and a and useless legs. He could but there was a reason for this, appeared in a few hours. man now wants to dispose of ful, well-meaning dog. He find the man who hit him on the the gambling house.

NELSON E. WADE, who in July dered the McBrides, an elderly siding near Williamsport, Pa., them of a large amount of gold, is to be hanged therefor on the November, is one of the most desperate nals of the age. It is now said during the war, while serving in ern army, having become incensed boy who had offended him, he shot in a barn and fired the building, by and laughing while the boy sumed in the flames. Since his ment the jail authorities have pelled to handcuff him, owing lence and vindictiveness. cently asserted in conversation the murder of the McBrides he gold under some stones in Livermore, and he now boasts that it is in sion of a certain intimate of his Williamsport, to whom he confided cret of its hiding place, with to obtain it. He further alleges he has been in jail he has been with greenbacks obtained from the coin.

E CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

IDAY, - - - OCT. 24, 1873.

## OCAL AND PERSONAL.

**T SOLD BUT MAY BE.**—The Johnsown *Voice* announced a few days ago, t either an "if" or an "and," that Fiveash had been bought by a party ensburg politicians, that J. G. Lake, was henceforth to edit it, and that ded to remove to Altoona. The was of course without foundation in and some one interested authorized nstown *Tribune* to deny it. So far od; but we deem it not out of place just here that we have seriously conlated such a movement for some time and we leave it to the patrons of the s to say whether it shall be done or If they are content for us to remain ill manifest their willingness by payold scores—we mean those who owe d by using their best efforts to exthe circulation of our paper, on or bethe close of the December term of Failing in that, the *Freeman* will be offered for sale, and will no find a ready purchaser, for all that bel to make it pay much more than living is a close collector to manz duty which we confess ourself ppointed to perform. What say friends—shall we or shall we not pay? With ye be it.

**There, and the Other Place.**

residence of Geo. M. Reade, n, when completed, be an honor own.

bert Swards bought David James' Cambria township, the other day, ing \$4,000 for it.

ck an inch and a half, or two of snow, more or less, fell in this on Sunday night last.

George Swaderer, of Summitville, ing an addition to his brewery at ville that will cost \$6,000.

Mardis family, of Indiana county, d with counterfeiting, are to be Pittsburgh next week.

uel Bar lay, of Milford township, ter county, raised this year 187 of corn from one acre and a quarground.

Martinsburg, Blair county, lady re- ran down and captured a wild turkey that had become separated from a Tussy mountain.

A. Kittell, better known as "Bub," s once again on a brief visit to ental roof. Wife and wains are Welcome home.

Silver Cornet Band of this place es rapidly in its playing, and will be able to "toot its own row" with ntry band in the State.

n't forget the public sale, on Tuesday, of horses, cattle, farming implee, at the farm of Robert McDade, ster township. Go for bargains.

e inclemency of the weather has the postponement until Wednesday day next of the grand pic-nic Augustine. Be sure to be there.

ad cut crossed one of the roads and within a mile of this place ings ago. A farmer on his way w the "varmint" plainly within of him.

dy resident of Hollidaysburg, Mrs. Joseph Bollinger, recently a stairway attached to her resi- broke both the bones of her immediately above the wrist.

Jonathan Slippey, of Frankstown p, Blair county, accidentally fell apple tree on his premises, on day week, breaking his cheek bone taining other injuries of a painful

Fast Line west a few days ago the entire distance, seventy-eight from Johnstown to Pittsburgh in and forty-five minutes. Fourte n f the route was sped over in thirnutes exactly.

er Berg, Esq., the outgoing mem- the Poor House Directory of this is now doing ye Western country, ined by his wife, and, should he ed to please him, intends moving and and settling down for life.

rge Schell, a young gentleman of ummers, who resides at the foot Alleghenies, some three miles from was fooling around a threshing a few days ago and the result was d face and an arm broken in two

t were possible for the "Father of stry" to reappear on earth and long, lingering look at what they ington Square," in Altoona, he back to his grave fully impressed belief that republics are indeed

esteemed friend and patron, Mr. ies, of Salina, Kansas, has sent Mr. John Geis, of Johnstown, charcoal from the head of Captain and a piece of the rope which ed the shuffle off the mortal coil" ecuted Modoc chieftain.

y Wayne, late of the firm of Benyne, has not quit the hardware but is now in partnership with Gilbert, at 224 Main street, Johnstown, where will be found at all times ost and best stock of hardware, ood work, &c., offered for sale n county. [10-24.-10t.]

nday night, October 12th, the Mr. George Grubb, of Clear- was destroyed by fire. Two arness for three horses, a wagon, about five hundred bushels of bushels of wheat and a large lot of fodder were consumed in the loss, \$7,500; insured for \$1,000.

ys are beginning to be entertained bout Johnstown that the Cambria pany will have to suspend operaong, the demand for steel and having almost entirely ceased, t of the panic in monetary matwe trust these fears may not be re- it would be a sad blow to the a heavy burden for poor men to

n. Samuel Henry is spoken of in quarters as a fit subject for Speakhe next House of Representatives, a radical will be sure to fill that we would certainly be pleased to make the riffle. However, as his fortunes seem to begin and end in n county, it is not likely that he side over the deliberations of that

sides disposing of horses, colts, ing cattle, sheep, grain, farming etc., at public sale on Tuesday th. Mr. James Luckett, of Barr s will offer for sale his fine farm res, which is not only convenient- in one of the best settlements in ty, but is unquestionably one of t grain and stock farms of Cambria can boast.

e name of John Fenlon, Esq., of ee, is being prominently mention- connection with the vacant Judge- the Johnstown District Court, and intimated by knowing ones that ernor is not averse to his appoint- We should be glad indeed to re- h a consummation, for Mr. Fen- well worthy, well deserving, and alified for the position. Let him Governor.

—The Johnstown *Voice* declares with seeming earnestness that James Morley, Esq., of that place, is the possessor of an English bull-dog, recently imported, which has not partaken of food for several weeks, and yet is as round and rotund as the best fed "purp" in the county. But then the *Voice* is not a G. Washington kind of a paper on any subject.

—The barn of Mr. Andrew Decker, in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, about two miles and a half from Huntingdon borough, was totally destroyed by fire, about 4 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday last. The barn contained all his grain, hay, and farming tools, all of which were lost. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, as the fiend was tracked to and from the premises. Mr. Decker estimates his loss at about \$2,500. So says the *Journal*.

—The Huntingdon *Journal* tells this story: A couple of hands on a wood train, a few days ago, prepared their dinner upon a chopping. Among other luxuries they made themselves a cup of coffee. However, while drinking their coffee, they thought it had a queer taste, and immediately after they were seized with violent vomiting. They determined to examine their teapot, and in the bottom of it they found a copperhead snake. How the serpent got there has not been told.

—Some time ago, Mr. John W. Lape, living near Laughlinstown, Westmoreland county, says the *Greensburg Democrat*, was engaged in hauling manure, a little boy was driving the horses, and Mr. Lape was standing on the wagon throwing off the manure. The horses made a sudden start and Mr. L. was thrown backwards to the ground with great violence, sustaining injuries to the spine from which he died last week. His remains were interred at the Hoffman church, in Somerset county, on last Friday, in the presence of a very large concourse of people.

—Miss Flora McFlimsy, with nothing to wear, may have had, as the world goes, a great deal to *bare;* but we very much doubt—aye, indeed, we could swear—that her troubles would not for a moment compare with what a newspaper man is forced to endure when locals are scarce and stealings are poor. And as that's what's the matter with the *Freeman* this week, home news that's newsy in vain you will seek; but we've done all we can, and none could do more, and so your indulgence, kind reader, once more we implore, and after that for the present we'll say *au reservoir.*

—In another column will be found the opinion of the Supreme Court in the *quo warranto* case against Judge Potts, of the District Court of Cambria county, from which it will be seen that Judge Potts is declared not entitled to hold his office.—The opinion of the Court was delivered by Judge Agnew, and as he had said in the case of Hite against Swank that none of the Judges of the District Court held legal commissions, his present decision is not a surprise, but in harmony with what he had already declared. We presume that the Governor will once more rehabilitate the Court by making an appointment to fill the vacancy.

—The poetastic editor of the Altoona *Tribune* puts it in this wise: O, beautiful Indian Summer! thou favorite child of the year—thou darling, which nature enriches with gifts and adornments so dear! how fain would we woo thee to linger on mountain and meadow awhile, for snow, frost and boreas' bluster are not just exactly our style. All which should go far to remind our readers that a better time than the present could not be selected for securing those life-like photographs of themselves, their families or their friends, at Spence's famed Photograph Gallery in this place. Pictures of all sizes and of any desirable style finished and furnished in the shortest time and at the lowest prices possible, and entire satisfaction guaranteed.

WHO CAN BEAT IT?—The Somerset *Herald* says: On Friday, Oct. 10th, Mr. Holmes, head sawyer at Reed & Meyer's steam saw mill, on Shaffer's run, in Allegheny township, did some of the biggest sawing we have ever heard of being done by one circular saw and edger.

Several weeks ago, O. P. Dom, manager, and Mr. Holmes, head sawyer and contractor at the above named mill, offered to bet \$150 that they could cut 25,000 feet of inch pine plank in ten hours. Several other parties met them, made the bet, and put up \$20 as a forfeit, intending to close the bet on Thursday evening preceding the sawing. John C. Gaither, of Southampton Mills, was chosen to keep the time and measure the lumber.

Thursday evening, the 9th, came, and all was in readiness at the mill to either lose or win the contest of the next day; but the parties who had put up the \$20 forfeit allowed it to be lost without even putting in an appearance. The logs were all white pine, 16 feet long, and from 16 inches to two feet in diameter at the small end.

Everything being in order on Friday morning, the mill was started at twelve minutes before 7 o'clock, A. M. At twenty-five minutes past 11 A. M. one of the logs that had been put upon the carriage and dogged fast, came loose and rolled just as the saw was entering it, tearing out thirty-one of the thirty-two teeth in the saw and stopping the whole proceeding.

In the forenoon sawing, up to the time of the accident, Mr. Holmes used twelve and a half minutes to point up his saw and take out an iron roller at or near the saw, which reduced the actual time of sawing to four hours and twenty-four and a half minutes. In that time he cut 19,200 feet of one inch plank, measured by tape line. There were but three plank spoiled out of the whole amount of lumber, and they were not measured. The lumber was all well sawed and would pass as first class lumber as far as the sawing.

Fortunately there was no one injured by the flying teeth, although there were a good many spectators in the mill at the time. One tooth stuck in one of the timbers overhead and another flew out of the mill on to the log scaffold. The most of them flew down into the pit. The saw was a 58 inch Emerson Patent, inserted tooth.

At the rate they were sawing, if nothing had happened, over 40,000 feet would have been the day's work, instead of 25,000.

A MODEL WILL.—The editor of the Philadelphia *Sunday Dawn*, who paid a brief visit to our town one day last week, says that while here he dropped in to see his old friend, J. M. Singer, Register and Recorder, but finding that gentleman absent from his office, his eye fell while waiting upon the open page of a record book containing the following will, which he publishes *verbatim* as found on the record, names only being withheld:

August 25th, 1828.

————'s will it is wishes that Hugh ————, his sun shall be over his family until the youngest child is of age the said Hugh is to be under his mother's jurisdiction until the aforesaid time the said hugh is to get one hundred and fifty dollars, together with his share of the estate. John and William is to help Hugh to farm the place, and is to get each of them a child's part. The produce of the place is to go to the seport of the mother and the family. Peter and Patrick Joseph and Edward is to be put to trades, whatever Hugh or his mother thinks proper. James is not to get the yearly cattle that is now to the fore he is to get the first colt that the bay mare has, providing he pays the services of the horse the colt is to remain on the place until such time as he thinks proper to take it away those boys that is to be put to trades it is left to Hugh and his mother what part of the estate they are to get. Margari is to get five dollars in horse work Magy fortune to Hugh and his mother.

In another, on the same docket, the testator reserves one horse *for his own use.*

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT COURT.—*Judgment of Ouster Against Judge Potts.*—Following is the full text of the judgment of ouster pronounced last Monday by the Supreme Court, through Justice Agnew, in the case of the Commonwealth *ex rel.* vs. Hon. James Potts, President Judge of the District Court of Cambria county:

It is true the case is not ruled absolute by that of the Commonwealth vs. George T. Swank, decided at Harrisburg in 1872, the defendant now not being a party, yet the ground on which his claim rests to the office of President Judge of the District Court of Cambria county was fully considered. The opinion then expressed was rendered necessary to prevent litigation and uncertainty in the administration of justice within the District, and cannot be treated as a mere *obiter dictum,* or a thing said on the way.

It is unnecessary to repeat all we said of the unauthorized character of the Court, as organized by the act of April 13, 1869, P. L. 894. The pith of the opinion in this respect is contained in the following sentences: "It is evident that when, by the proviso, the Legislature directed the Court should be organized by the President and Associated Judges of the Courts of Cambria county, it excluded all others from the office. The proviso, it is true, is not according to the Constitution, and the Judges of the Courts of Cambria county cannot fill the offices, but its effect was to qualify the enactment, so that no other could fill it without further legislation; no substitute having been provided, the Court, not being one of those created by the Constitution itself, has nothing to stand upon except the law which created it, and this being defective in its vital points, it is left without any legal organization."

It is now contended that the Legislature having created a Court, and the proviso in the seventh section, making the Judges of Cambria county its Judges, being unconstitutional and void, the Court remained in existence, and its President and associates must be chosen under the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth. This, however, is simply a denial of what we had said, to-wit: that the effect of the proviso was to qualify the section so that no other than the Judge of Cambria county could fill the office. The question is one of interpretation merely, and we adhere to our former opinion, notwithstanding the able and earnest argument of the counsel of Mr. Potts. The whole law evinces that it was not the intention of the Legislature to create a new Court, wholly independent of the judicial organization already existing in the county of Cambria. The purpose, though a very mistaken one, was to add to the existing judicial organization another for a portion of the county, composed of the same Judges and officers, which should occupy a subordinate position.

The first six sections establish the Court, define its powers, but nowhere fix the number of Judges, declare their grade or provide for an election at any time or place. The seventh is the first section to declare the organization of the Court and determine who and how many Judges there shall be, and it declares they shall be the President and Associates of the Courts of Cambria county. The fact that this declaration is put in the form of a proviso is not any less declaring of the legislative intent, and intent in the provisions making the Prothonotary of the Common Pleas the Clerk of the District Court, and requiring it to be attended by the District Attorney and Sheriff. Additional evidence of the parasitical type of the Court is that the provision of its judgment shall not be liens on real estate until transferred to the Common Pleas—that no real estate shall be sold under its executors, and that but one general lien and extension docket shall be kept as provided by law, to-wit: that of the Common Pleas. All these provisions are heightened in their effect by the entire absence of any other provision for election by organization or otherwise.

The respondent sets forth an election as Judge of the District Court at the general election of the year 1871 as his title to the office. But it is very evident there was no authority for this, if our interpretation of the act be true—that the proviso so qualified the enactment that none but the Judges provided in it can hold the offices. Though the proviso may not be effectuated because of its unconstitutionality, it cannot be stricken out in giving the interpretation to the section. The section speaks as authority in its purpose, and not in part which may be severed without violence to the legislative purpose, whereas here the parts are so dependant that one cannot take effect without the other, so as to carry out the legislative intent. We cannot legislate by way of substitution.

The answer of the respondent is objectionable as being argumentative to a degree. But the facts set forth in it are covered by the demurrer of the Commonwealth, and can be readily separated from the argumentative portions. As these facts do not constitute a sufficient title to the office of President Judge of the District Court of Cambria county, we must give judgment against the defendant.

And now to-wit, October 20, 1873, this case having been duly heard and considered by the Court, it is ordered that judgment of ouster be rendered for the Commonwealth, and against the defendant, and it is hereby ordered and adjudged that James Potts, the defendant, unlawfully holds and exercises the office of President Judge of the District Court of Cambria county, and he is hereby excluded and ousted therefrom. And it is further adjudged that the Commonwealth do receive her lawful costs from said James Potts.

SPLENDID OCTOBER DAYS.—We are getting them now. They are brilliant and beautiful beyond all words. It is the culmination of the season. The now swiftly-turning year recedes from its last phase of the after-summer, in all the glory of brilliant skies and painted mountains and woodlands. A ride, now, of a few miles on almost any of the avenues leading from the city into the country will develop many beautiful views. The trees, which are usually brightest in color at this season, are now at the full perfection of their autumnal hues. Day after day the skies are so brilliantly clear that far objects seem near, and the flood of sunlight, tempered now by the angle at which we get it, lights up the wooded hillsides and the painted mountains with a glory which sometimes almost seems to belong to a better than any earthly clime. The mornings are crisp, sparkling, inspiring, full of October's frosty and invigorating breath, and brilliant with a wealth of varied color surpassing anything known to the summer; the noons fairly glow with the combined effect of the still warm sun and the variety of colors endlessly outspread; the afternoons are full of the bright but quiet beauty peculiar to the afternoons of the first half of October. These afternoons develop the most perfect illustrations of the peculiar spirit of the season, steeped as they are in the very atmosphere of what may be called the autumnal sentiment; still, clear, soft and sunny, but pulsing all through with an interior heat beat of half sadness—an impalpable undertone of pensiveness, which breathes of life and warmth and color "passing away." Yet the brilliant beauty of the sky and the landscape is, after all, its chief expression. The gorgeousness of the colors is only equaled by their variety.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

THE MAN in the moon was looking at the made-up clothing of James J. Murphy, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, the other night, with the evident intention of making a purchase. He can't shine without a new suit from Murphy, neither can the young men of Cambria county shine unless they go and do likewise. Murphy is the cheapest and cleverest man to buy from you ever read about.

TRADE WINDS.—Tell me, ye winged winds that round my pathway roar—tell, oh! tell me where, oh! where I'll find the cheapest store? The winds replied and this they said, I never yet in all my trade have had the luck to suit my mind more fully in goods of every kind than at Myers & Lloyd's cheap store complete, whose stock and prices none can beat.

CROWDED from cellar to roof with magnificent Fall and Winter clothing for men and boys. Oak Hall, Wanamaker & Brown, Sixth and Market, Philadelphia.

[COMMUNICATED.]

### Visit of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Becker to Loretto.

EDITOR FREEMAN—The nice, neat, happy and healthy little village of Loretto was honored a few days ago by a visit from a distinguished dignitary of the Catholic Church, Rt. Rev. Bishop Becker, of Wilmington, Delaware. Accompanied by Revs. E. A. Bush, D. Devlin and H. S. Bowen, the Bishop paid a visit to the Monastery and College of St. Francis. Here they were kindly received by the good and pious Superior, Bro. Giles Carroll, who has happily spent well nigh half a century in the sweet enjoyment of monastic life. After visiting the beautiful chapel, (which is a credit to Catholicity and an ornament to the far-famed College,) the study hall, the dormitories, the class-rooms, and the extensive play-grounds, (in which the students have at certain times a fine opportunity for practising those athletic or gymnastic exercises that brace the nerves and conduce to the healthy action of the system,) the good Bishop expressed himself highly pleased with the tasteful arrangements and the neatness and fine order which everywhere abounded.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop also paid a visit to the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, and was quite delighted to see the improvements which have been made by those good and pious ladies since the establishment of this branch of the order at Loretto.

On Sunday last, at half-past ten o'clock Mass, the Rt. Rev. Bishop preached a splendid sermon on the maternity of the ever-glorious and Immaculate Blessed Virgin Mary, and it is true to say that he is a first-class pulpit orator. A collection was taken up to aid in the erection of a new church in his diocese, and the well known generosity of the Catholics of this vicinity was manifested on this as on all other occasions.

VERITAS

RIGHT ON THE RECORD.—Now and then a rumor reaches the public ear that somebody, generally a resident of the rural districts, has been "taken in and done for" on a sewing machine, or some other labor-saving invention. In a few instances these dishonest dodges have been ventilated through the newspapers, one or two cases having recently been reported, wherein a sewing machine agent is said to have been granted the privilege of leaving machines at certain houses until he would call for them, receiving in return what purported to be an acknowledgment of such fact, duly signed by the proprietors of such houses, but what afterward proved to be exemption notes, payable within a specified time. We say stories of this kind have been told time and again, but whether true or false it is not our purpose now to inquire. We merely wish to say that, if true, Mr. M. L. Brown, of this place, agent for the renowned and unsurpassable Singer Sewing Machine, is *not* the man who did the swindling. He has a machine that can and does recommend itself, and he has come among us to make an honest living in an honest way, and would not resort to any disreputable dodges if a fortune could be made in the operation. We know these statements to be facts, and while we can truthfully say, after an experience of several years in our own family, that the Singer machine is without a superior, we can just as emphatically declare that Mr. Brown is above and beyond a mean or mercenary act of any kind. He believes, as we believe, that no family should do without a sewing machine, and thus believing he offers, on the most liberal terms, a machine that never has and never will fail to give entire satisfaction in every instance, and if the parties whom he solicits do not see fit to purchase that is the end of the transaction. He deals fairly and squarely, and deserves to be dealt with in like manner. Let him be encouraged.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY FOR NOVEMBER.—SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY for November begins a new volume. Edward King's carefully and profusely illustrated paper on Old and New Louisiana, in the Great South Series, is remarkable for its calm and dispassionate statement of the actual state of affairs in New Orleans and Louisiana generally. Two American serial stories are begun: Catherine Earle, by Adeline Trafton (author of "The American Girl Abroad"), to run through the year, and the other, "Earthen Pitchers," by Rebecca Harding Davis, which will be concluded within three or four numbers. Mr. Froude's historical sketch of an "English Abbey" is also here begun; and in Stedman's series on the "Victorian Poets" there is an admirable paper on the "Most Inspired of Women," Elizabeth Barrett Browning. In the same number appears a biographical sketch of Stedman, by A. R. MacDonough, with portrait, in the series of Younger American Authors. Professor Newcomb gives an interesting account of the making of the new great telescope at Washington; there is an illustrated story by Edward King, "Only Half a Woman"; a story by Louise Chandler Moulton, "For Pastime"; and verse by George MacDonald, Celia Thaxter, H. H., Margaret J. Preston and Richard Watson Gilder. Dr. Holland's Topics of the Time are "A Greeting to our English Readers," "St. Nicholas," "The New York Observer," and "Old Types." The Old Cabinet is written "In the Woods." The Departments of Home and Society, Culture and Progress, Nature and Science, and Etchings, have their usual variety of contents.

SCRIBNER'S for December will have a new dialect poem by Bret Harte; and to the January number he will contribute a Christmas story, entitled "How Old Man Plunkett went Home."

APPLE PUDDING.—One quart of flour, having in it one measure of Banner Baking Powder; rub in the flour two tablespoonfuls shortening and one-half tea-spoonful salt; make a soft dough, with milk or water; roll out to about one-quarter of an inch in thickness; have ready your apples, chopped fine; spread them over the dough; sprinkle on them sugar, small pieces of butter, and a little grated nutmeg; turn up the dough all around, to prevent the apples from coming out, roll up, and place in a cloth that has been a moment in boiling water, wrung out, greased with lard, and dredged with flour; tie at both ends, allowing room for the pudding to swell; steam for one hour; eat hot, with wine sauce or cream.

Each can of the Banner Baking Powder contains a small measure, to be used even full according to printed directions. If you cannot obtain this really valuable article from your grocer, send twenty-five cents by mail, addressed to Banner Baking Powder, P. O. Lock Box 317, Pittsburgh, Pa., and you will receive, postage paid, a quarter pound package, together with a list of fifty valuable recipes.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION RECENTLY PATENTED.—An elegant little instrument which combines twelve practically useful tools, viz: Pocket Rule, Ruler, Square, Bevel, Screw Driver, Chisel, Compasses, Scissors, Button Hole Cutter, Paper Knife, Eraser, and Pencil Sharpener. The article is made of steel and evidently durable. Agents are wanted in every town. The proprietors offer to send steel polished, post paid by mail, for fifty cents. Silver plated, one dollar. Gold plated, two dollars. Persons desiring an agency or to obtain the tools should apply at once. The proper address is Combination Tool Co., 124 Nassau street, New York. Also, the new Revolver Lightning Trap, which winds up like a clock. Kills Rats, Gophers, Squirrels, Mice, &c., and throws them away and sets itself as quick as the name indicates. One trap sent by express for one dollar.

OH! where are you going, my amiable friend?—oh! where are you going? said one to another. I am going a new suit of clothes to buy from S. J. Hess & Brother. Oh! where do they keep, my amiable friend?—oh! where do they keep? said he. They keep at 141 Main street, and their store you shall quickly see. Then I will go with you, my amiable friend—then I will go with you, said he. So they both went together and with suits for mild weather they were soon fitted to a T, T, T. Go thou and do likewise, dear reader

### HYMENEAL.

EDWARDS—DAVIS.—Married, in Cambria township, on the 14th inst., by Rev. J. G. Thomas, Mr. Eben L. Edwards, of Blackjick township, and Miss Caroline Davis, of Carroll twp.

### OBITUARY.

KRISE.—Died, at the residence of her parents, near St. Augustine, on the 13th inst., of dropsy, Miss ANNIE M., daughter of Peter J. and Kate Krise, in the 17th year of her age.

To many a sympathetic heart will the death of this young lady bring a pang of sincere sorrow, for of her it may truly be said that "none knew her but to love her, none named her but to praise." Endowed by nature with much personal beauty, and possessed of a most amiable and pleasing disposition, she won the esteem and respect of all who knew her; and now that she has been summoned, as we fondly hope, to a brighter and better world, those who knew her most intimately and loved her most dearly will long cherish her memory with sincere affection. Throughout her brief but painful illness she manifested true Christian fortitude and resignation, and when the time for her departure came she prayerfully and hopefully resigned her spirit into the hands of Him who created it. Her remains were brought to St. Augustine on Wednesday morning, and after a solemn high mass of requiem were consigned to their last earthly resting place, beside those of her little brother Gussie, whose mortal clay was placed there but one short year ago. The afflicted parents have our earnest sympathy. Well may they exclaim with the poet:

"A light is from our household gone,
A voice we loved is stilled;
A place is vacant at our hearth
Which never can be filled."

May she rest in peace. H. M.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of WM. CALLAN, dec'd.

Letters Testamentary to the estate of WILLIAM CALLAN, late of Washington township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ELLEN J. CALLAN, }
10-24.-6t. JNO. E. SCANLAN, } Executors.

NOTICE.—IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY—SARAH ANN TURNER, by her next friend, SAM'L. TREES, vs. SAMUEL TURNER—No. 58, March Term, 1873, —*Pluries Subpœna in Divorce.*

To the respondent above named: You are hereby required to appear at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Ebensburg, for said County of Cambria, on the first Monday of December next, to answer the complaint of the libellant in the above stated case.

W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 20, 1873.-4t.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE!—SARAH ANN TURNER, by her next friend, SAMUEL TREES, *vs.* SAMUEL TURNER—Common Pleas of Cambria County, No. 58, March Term, 1873.—*Libel in Divorce.*

Oct. 2d, 1873, the Court appoint W. HORACE ROSE, Esq., a Commissioner to take testimony in this case. From the Record.

Notice is hereby given, that, pursuant to the above appointment, I will sit at my office, in the Borough of Johnstown, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19th, 1873, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at which time all parties interested can attend if they see proper. W. HORACE ROSE,
Johnstown, Oct. 22, 1873. Commissioner.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE!—Having been appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Cambria County to report distribution of the money in the hands of Wm. H. Sechler, Esq., Executor of Richard Thomas, deceased, as shown by his first account, confirmed Sept. 9, 1873, to and among those entitled thereto, all parties interested are hereby notified that I will attend to the duties of said appointment, at my office in Ebensburg, on THURSDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1873, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where they must present their claims, or be debarred from coming in on said fund. GEO. W. OATMAN, Auditor.
Ebensburg, Oct. 20, 1873.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE!—Having been appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County, to report distribution of the money in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of defendant's real estate, in the case of George Wehn, sr., vs. Mary Constable and Alfred Constable, No. 75, September Term, 1873, Fi. Fac., Public Expenses, notice is hereby given to all parties interested, that I will attend to the duties of said appointment, at my office in Ebensburg, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19th, 1873, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where they must present their claims, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.
GEO. W. OATMAN, Auditor.
Ebensburg, Oct. 20, 1873.-3t.

ESTATE OF JANE WHERRY, DEC'D.—AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria County to hear and decide on exceptions to the account of Geo. J. Rodgers and William Altfelt, Executors of the last will and testament of Jane Wherry, late of the Borough of Ebensburg, County of Cambria, deceased, hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, NOV. 14TH, 1873, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where they must attend and present their claims, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.
JAMES J. NULL, Auditor.
Ebensburg, Oct. 20, 1873.-3t.

Protect Your Buildings!

Which may be done with less than quarter the usual expense by the use of

GLINE'S PATENT SLATE ROOFING PAINT.

A roof may be covered with a very cheap shingle, and by the application of this Slate be made to last from 25 to 50 years. Old roofs can be patched and coated and made to look much better and last longer than new shingles without the slate, for one-third the cost of re-shingling.

The cost of slating new shingles is only about the cost of simply laying them, and the slate is fire-proof against sparks and live coals falling upon it, as may be easily tested by any one, and as appears from the fact that Insurance companies make the same tariff that they do for slated roof.

For tin and iron it has no equal, as it expands by heat and contracts by cold, and never cracks or scales. For Conicatory fences it is particularly adapted. The Slate or Paint is EXTREMELY CHEAP. Two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of shingle roof, or over four hundred of tin or iron. Price of the Slate ready for use is 80 cents per gallon, \$10 per half barrel, or \$80 per barrel of about 40 gallons, freight from New York added. We furnish and apply the material for \$2.50 per 100 square feet, freight added.

The Paint has a very heavy body, but is easily applied with a 4 or 6 inch coloring brush. On old and rotten shingles it fills up the holes and pores, hardens them, and gives a new and substantial roof that will last for years. On curled or warped shingles, it brings them to their place and keeps them there. It fills up the holes in tin or felting roofs and stops the leak. One coat is equal to ten of ordinary paint. The color of the slate when first applied is of a dark purple; in about a month it changes to a light uniform slate color, and is, to all intents and purposes, slate. It is a slow dryer, but rain will not affect it in the least one hour after it is put on.

Samples sent to any part of the country by express, C. O. D. If ordered to be sent by freight, the money must accompany the order.

Orders respectfully solicted. Address,
B. J. WIESTLING, Middletown, Pa., or
R. R. WIESTLING, Huntingdon, Pa.,
Agents for Dauphin, Lancaster, Lebanon, Huntingdon, Bedford, Blair and Cambria Counties. [oct.17-1m.]

AUDITOR'S NOTICE!—Having been appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to report distribution of the funds in the hands of Jane Mullen, (now intermarried with C. Lahey,) Administratrix of the estate of John Mullen, late of Washington township, deceased, as shown by her second and final account, all parties interested are hereby notified that I will attend to the duties of said appointment, at my office in Ebensburg, on WEDNESDAY, the 5TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1873, at 2 O'CLOCK, P. M., when and where they must present their claims, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.
GEO. W. OATMAN, Auditor.
Ebensburg, Oct. 17, 1873.-3t.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary to the Estate of ANTHONY BAKER, late of Susquehanna township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

APALONA BAKER, } Executors.
FRANCIS J. BAKER, }
Susquehanna Twp., Sept. 19, 1873.-6t.

FIRST NATIONAL SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, High street, (opposite Union School House,) West Ward, Ebensburg.—M. M. O'NEILL & Co., Proprietors. *Saddles* and *Harness* made and repaired and all other work in my line executed in the best manner, on the shortest notice, and in the most reasonable rates. [1-12.-tf.]

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, EBENSBURG, PA.

Office on High street, nearly opposite Blair's Hotel. Residence on Crawford st., West Ward, where night calls should be made. [4-4.-tf.]

WILLIAM KITTELL, *Attorney-at-Law,* Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonnade Row, Centre street. [1-20.-tf.]

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PREMATURE LAST WORDS.—A writer in the Louisville *Courier Journal* tells the following amusing story of the rebellion: A single shot followed by a loud shriek told us that one of my best men, Bradley, was hurt. He proclaimed his agony with a loud voice, turned over on his back and commenced kicking so vigorously that the surgeon had difficulty in getting near him.

"Poor fellow!" said the doctor, as he saw a whitish liquid oozing out; "shot in the bladder. I am afraid it's fatal."

And he commenced opening his coat.

"Oh, my God!" said Bradley, "I'm a dead man."

"Keep up your spirits, my boy; never say die," said Captain Johnson, kneeling kindly over him.

"Doctor," asked the wounded soldier, feebly, "will you write to my mother and tell her that I died bravely, doing my duty, with my face to the foe, and that I thought of her when dying?"

"Yes," said the doctor, with dim eyes and a husky voice; "I will write to her and tell her, too."

But, suddenly springing to his feet, with an indignant voice, he said:

"Why, confound it, man, you're not hurt a bit. It's only your canteen that's shot, and that's the water from it. Get up, will you?"

Bradley raised up slowly, felt himself all over and with an exceedingly foolish countenance, crawled back to his position amid the uproarious laughter of the whole regiment

For months after that, on the march or in camp, and sometimes in the stillness of the night, you would hear a voice in one direction demanding:

"What shall I tell your mother?" and perhaps half a dozen responses would be heard: "Tell her I died with my face to the foe," and then Bradley would come out and hunt for the man that said it.

He seldom found him, but when he did there was certain to be a fight.

THE AMERICAN DEER.—This is the cognomen which a man named Jackson, residing in Philadelphia, has earned for himself for his fleetness of foot in the sending of the daily Philadelphia newspapers which he distributes along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. For more than twenty years he has been engaged in selling newspapers, in which duty he has by constant exposure, rendered himself utterly indifferent to the influences of the extremes of the weather. Every day he gets his morning papers and hurries through the city and around the suburbs, often coming up the Pennsylvania railroad for ten miles on foot, delivering papers, long before they could arrive by any other means, and has established a custom along the line of the road up as far as Bryn Mawr, which depends upon him for the early morning papers. He walks and runs on the railroad track with an almost incredible swiftness, and most marvelous stories are told of his speed and endurance. He has several times been matched on the race course against time and it is said has laid wagers to run ten miles an hour. He has a life pass over the railroad and mounts and jumps from trains when going at full speed. After he has finished the sale of morning papers he retires home, dresses up handsomely, and promenades the most fashionable thoroughfares of the city, in the height of fashionable style.

A MAN FISH.—The mermaid's male mate has been found. It is called the man fish, and has been shipped and brought to Brooklyn. It was caught at the Fishing Banks by one Commodore English, of No. 89 Vesey street, New York, a few weeks ago. Its appearance resembles that of a male of the human species, more than any one of the finny tribe ever before seen. It is four feet long, and weighed when alive fifty pounds. Its head is broad, and something like that of a toad fish, but with large, full eyes, big mouth and small, sharp teeth. Below the head is a short neck, and below that on each are two armlike fins measuring from the extreme ends 21 inches. Then comes the most remarkable resemblance to a man, which is a well-shaped waist, with ribs and the general appearance of a human being. Where the waist ends there project from each side fins smaller than the upper fins, and more like legs. Extending back from these fins is a round, strong tail, about one foot and a half long. The skin is tough and has no scales. Altogether, it is the oddest looking specimen of the fish kind imaginable, and would be a good subject for Darwin to discourse on.

CURIOUS SUPERSTITION.—Southern negroes have a superstition that if, while upon the road, a rabbit crosses the path before them it is a sign of bad luck. A crowd of boys and girls were on their way to a country school, when a hare, frightened from his burrow, ran across the road in front of the party. The girls instantly and with one accord turned quickly around three times on their heels, pulled off their sun-bonnets, spat in them, turned them inside out, and placing them on their heads again, wore them thus to school, congratulating themselves on the way that by these very essential manœuvres they had averted some species of bad luck that was about to befall them. The boys likewise turned on their heels and spat in their hats. One of the boys who had never before witnessed such a silly proceeding was very much amused and laughed heartily at his companions. The girls looked upon him with an expression of holy horror and with clasped and wringing hands implored him to follow their example. This he refused to do, and they set upon him with violence, pulled his hat from his head, and made him spit in it.


1873. FALL and WINTER! 1874.

THE LATEST SENSATION!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT THE NEW
EAGLE CLOTHING STORE
OF M. H. NATHANSON & CO.,
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231 and 233 MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebensburg and Northern Cambria generally, that they have just opened at the above named place a large, complete and elegant stock of FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of such articles as BLACK AND BLUE CLOTH SUITS, CASSIMERE SUITS for men and boys, fine ENGLISH KERSEY OVERCOATS, in blue, brown, olive and lighter colors, and a general assortment of COATS, PANTS and VESTS of all textures, styles and prices, besides a full line of HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, UMBRELLAS, &c.—all which will positively be sold at 15 per cent. less than prevailing prices in Johnstown. We also make to order from the finest and most stylish goods any article of clothing desired, and that too at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. WE MANUFACTURE ALL OUR OWN GOODS, which enables us to sell cheaper than any other house in Cambria county. Please give us a call when you visit our town, and judge from our stock and prices whether it will not pay you to deal with us. "OVERCOATS and CUSTOM-MADE WORK our leading specialties, and "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS" the basis upon which we do business. COME AND SEE!

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE--231 and 233 MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN.
Sept. 19, 1873.-6m. M. H. NATHANSON & CO.

ATTRACTIVE! NEAT! SUBSTANTIAL!
Fall Styles Ready!
MEN'S YOUTH'S BOY'S READY-MADE CLOTHING.
All Purchasers of Good Clothing are RECOMMENDED to supply their wants for the Fall and Winter Season from the Magnificent Stock of Elegant All Wool Garments
NOW ARRANGED FOR INSPECTION
In the Spacious Salesrooms of Oak Hall.
Prices Remarkably Low! Samples, with Easy Rules for Self-Measurement sent to any address when written for.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Sts.,
Philadelphia.

JOHN BENTON..... JOHN S. TITTLE.
BENTON & TITTLE,
(Successors to BENTON & WAYNE,)
—DEALERS IN—
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Iron, Nails, Glass, Putty, Horse Shoes, Leather, Shoe Findings,
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, WASH MACHINES AND WRINGERS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Wagon Hubs, Spokes and Felloes,
HUB BOXING AND SPOKE TENONING MACHINES, &c.,
Nos. 208 and 210 Main Street Johnstown, Pa.
[Sept. 5.-4m.] ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY FILLED.

LYON'S KATHAIRON
Only 50 Cents per Bottle.
It promotes the GROWTH, PRESERVES the COLOR, and increases the Vigor and BEAUTY of the HAIR.
OVER THIRTY YEARS AGO LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR was first placed in the market by Professor E. Thomas Lyon, a graduate of Princeton College. The name is derived from the Greek "KATHRO," signifying to *cleanse, purify, rejuvenate, or restore.* The favor it has received, and the popularity it has obtained, is unprecedented and incredible. It increases the GROWTH and BEAUTY of the HAIR. It is a delightful dressing. It eradicates dandruff. It prevents the Hair from turning gray. It keeps the head cool, and gives the hair a rich, soft, glossy appearance. It is the SAME in QUANTITY and QUALITY as it was over a QUARTER of a CENTURY AGO, and is sold by all Druggists and Country Stores at only 50 Cents per Bottle.

Woman's Glory is Her Hair.
LYON'S KATHAIRON

LOOK SHARP AT THIS!
136. THE ONLY CATHOLIC 136.
BOOK & PERIODICAL STORE
IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.
M. P. MEAGHER, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in STANDARD CATHOLIC WORKS of all kind, PRAYER BOOKS, BIBLES, HISTORICAL and CONTROVERSIAL WORKS, PERIODICALS, PICTURES, FRAMES, &c., &c., 136 Franklin Street, Johnstown, Pa. Will sell every article at Baltimore or Philadelphia prices. *A liberal discount allowed to the Rev. Clergy, Libraries, or those buying in large lots.* Books bound and Pictures framed at the lowest possible prices. All the Eastern Weekly Papers for sale.
136. Franklin Street, Johnstown. 136.

THE BIGGEST SHIP AFLOAT!

PERSONS going to Europe, or those sending for their friends to the *Old Country* ought to buy their tickets from M. P. MEAGHER, Agent for the celebrated **National Line of Steamers** to and from Europe. This Line is remarkable for comfort, speed and safety. Drafts for £1 and upwards sold at the lowest current rates. For further particulars call at MEAGHER'S BOOK STORE, 136 Franklin street, Johnstown, Pa. [June 22, 1872.-tf.]

EBENSBURG
WOOLEN FACTORY!
HAVING introduced new machinery into our Woolen Factory, we are now prepared to manufacture on short notice, CLOTHS, CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS of all styles STOCKING YARNS, &c., &c.
Wool taken in exchange for goods or worked on shares. Market price paid for wool.
T. M. JONES & SONS.
Ebensburg, Feb. 24, 1872.-tf.

WILLIAM KITTELL, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonnade Row, Centre street. [1-20.-tf.]

S.T-1860-X.

IS PURELY A VEGETABLE PREPARATION, composed simply of well-known ROOTS, HERBS, and FRUITS, combined with other properties, which in their nature are Cathartic, Aperient, Nutritious, Diuretic, Alterative and Anti-Bilious. The whole is preserved in a sufficient quantity of spirit from the SUGAR CANE to keep them in any climate, which makes the
PLANTATION BITTERS
one of the most desirable Tonics and Cathartics in the world. They are intended strictly as a
Domestic Tonic,
only to be used as a medicine, and always according to directions.
They are the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. They act upon a diseased liver, and stimulate to such a degree, that a healthy action is at once brought about. As a remedy to which Women are especially subject, it is superseding every other stimulant. As a Spring and Summer Tonic, they have no equal. They are a mild and gentle Purgative as well as Tonic. They Purify the Blood. They are a splendid Appetizer. They make the weak strong. They purify and invigorate. They cure Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Headache. They act as a specific in all species of disorders which undermine the bodily strength and break down the animal spirits.
Depot, 53 Park Place, New York.


*PETER MOORE.*

BY E. W. EISENBISE.

Once upon a midnight dreary as I staggered
drunk and bleary,
Through many a street and alley dark, I
had never seen before,
While I reeled along unseeming either half
asleep or dreaming,
I saw a light whose rays were gleaming,
gleaming through a cabin door.
People going to bed, I muttered, but have
forgot to shut the door,
Only this and nothing more.

Then unto this cabin turning, wicked
thoughts within me burning,
I resolved to enter slyly, enter in the open
door;
Then my foot, it pressed the threshold; all
within was dark and death-cold,
But the form that met my gaze, standing
just inside the door.
Made me wish I ne'er had gone into this open
cabin door;
*It did* as true as I am Peter Moore.

It's ghost-like form I'd like to show ye; its
raiment all so white and showy;
It seemed a stranger just arrived from Jordan's happy shore.
But the thought was soon dispelled me, for
with a mighty blow it felled me,
A blow that sent me reeling, sprawling—
bang against the cabin door.
I knew the hand that dealt that stunner,
t'was my better-half, sweet Mrs. Moore,
Peggy, in her "*robe de chambre*,"—she it was
and nothing more.

Then that wierd form stood o'er me, and
with scurrilous epithets bored me,
Such a lashing from a woman, man had
ne'er received before;
Blackguard, said she, thing of evil, good-for-nothing, drunken devil—
Was the last I heard from Peggy, as I fell
asleep upon the floor;
How long she stayed I can't remember, but
no separate dying ember wrought its
ghost upon the floor.
She had left me in my glory, snoozin' on the
cabin floor.

In my cabin I lay dreaming, and I saw the
fitful gleaming of the light of other
days, those palmy days of yore.
Childhood's scenes were now before me,
forms I loved now hovered o'er me;
Again my mother's knee I sat on, as I had
oft-times before;
Then I promised her, my mother, as I left
the cottage door,
That I'd never touch the bottle, never, never more.

Then again, I saw a maiden—saw a rare
and radiant maiden,
Rushing forth to greet my coming, and kiss
me, welcome home once more;
She it was I loved so madly—she it was who
smiled so gladly when I crossed the cottage door,
I was called by every person *Mr.*, not *old Peter Moore*.

I was once again among them. It seemed
I ne'er had wandered from them;
I was roaming 'mid those gay and happy
scenes of yore,
Then a wicked demon smiling, with his
blackened heart beguiling,
Spread a pall so dark and heavy, o'er my
dreams so light before,
I drained the poisoned cup he held and then
my happiness was o'er.
It was a fatal step I took; it ruined Peter
Moore.

Then my thoughts were turned to madness,
all were gone—those dreams of gladness,
In a quivering sigh departed—in fear I
raised up from the floor;
On the black hearth's blackest centre I beheld my fiendish mentor,
He who caused me first to stray from my
vine-clad cottage door;
Oh! how he screamed with hideous laughter
at me, his victim, on the floor;
Like quills on the fretful porcupine stood
the hair of Peter Moore.

Then the demon seemed to name me. Then
a wondrous calm o'ercame me;
The cold and gluey death-damp oozed in
streams from every pore,
I looked again, O God! I saw it, and from
out its flaming jaw, it spat a ceaseless,
seething, hissing, bubbling, gurgling
stream of gore.
It came swelling, hissing round me as I sat
upon the floor,
*That* was indeed a night of terror to unhappy Peter Moore.

I turned my gaze unto the rafter, there were
fiends with hellish laughter—
Whose hideous yells and piercing cries
chilled me e'en to my heart's core;
Then came a murmur low and deep, like the
voice of assassins in their sleep—
Murmuring, muttering, higher, higher, "We
want your blood, lost Peter Moore."
Then one by one they gathered round me,
as I sat upon the floor,
Breathing fire from every nostril in the face
of Peter Moore.

The cold serpents wrapped around me. In
their slimy folds they bound me,
And their poisoned fangs, I thought, my
very vitals tore;
I started to my feet in terror from my
dream's phantasmal error;
And the morning's ruddy beams were glancing in the door.
There before me sadly weeping stood my
wife upon the floor.
She I brought to degredation, the wretched
wife of Peter Moore,

She cried out, "Why, what has smote you.
You have had the mani-a-potu;
You raved so madly, gazed so wildly, as
you lay upon the floor."
Maggie, dear, the horrid demons, "like
phantasmagoric demons,"
Mocked me, jeered me, burnt me, chilled
me as I lay upon the floor.
I curse the day I took to drinking. The
goblet I will touch no more;
She smiled as sweetly as she did when she
first knew Peter Moore.

"By the heavens that bend above us—by
the God we both adore,"
This I tell, and tell it truly, I will drink
vile rum no more.
Oh! that night of fear and terror—it has
turned me from my error.
I dread the hour and bless the moments I
lay dreaming on the floor;
It brought again my vine-clad cottage—I
left the filthy cabin door.
A man again is Peter Moore.

*"He Never Smiled Again."*

The train that brought his wife came down,
And then went sweeping on.
But, woe to him, his wife had brought
His mother-in-law along!
He lived, for life may long be borne
Ere sorrow breaks its chain;
But this last streak just settled him—
He never smiled again.

There were bright eyes around his home,
The children laughed in glee,
Before this last arrival came;
She settled that, you see.
Before him passed his former chums
In pleasure's reckless train,
But black alpaca held him fast;
He never smiled again.

He sat where flowing bowls went round,
And songs and jokes were passed;
He thought he'd raise a laugh once more—
That effort was his last.
A hollow murmur of despair
Was blended with the strain;
The old girl's image held him back—
He never smiled again.

In other homes, where sorrow came,
It passed and left no trace,
And other brows were cleared of gloom
And joy resumed her place.
But not for him; his goose was cooked.
He cursed his fate in vain.
His hopes were dead for coming years—
He never smiled again.


COAL! COAL!!—The subscriber is now prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, all qualities of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL, at lowest market rates. Coal delivered promptly and free of charge for hauling at any point in Ebensburg or vicinity. Orders left at the ZAHM STORE will receive early attention. DANIEL H. ZAHM.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
—TO—
CASH BUYERS
—AT THE—
Ebensburg House-Furnishing STORE.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES TO CASH BUYERS on all goods in his line, consisting of
MOWING and REAPING MACHINES
AND OTHER FARMING IMPLEMENTS;
COOKING, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES
of the most popular designs and of all styles, prices and qualities:
TINWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!
of my own manufacture;
HARDWARE, ALL KIND!
such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Table Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Hammers, Axes, Hatchets, Boring Machines, Augurs, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh-Bells, Shoe Lasts; Pegs, Wax, Bristles, Clothes Washers and Wringers, Patent Churns and Patent Machines generally, Grind-Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Cast Steel Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, Horse Shoes and Nails, Old Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps, &c., &c.;
Harness and Saddlery Ware
of all kind, in great variety;
WOOD and WILLOW WARE
beyond description;
*CARBON OIL and OIL LAMPS,*
Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.; Silver-Plated Ware, Glassware, &c.
Family Groceries,
such as Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Syrups Molasses, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Hominy, Fish, Crackers, Rice, Pearl Barley, &c.
Tobacco and Cigars.
Paint, Varnish, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Stove, Dusting, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed-Cords, Manilla Ropes, and many other articles, at the *lowest rates for cash.*
HOUSE SPOUTING
made, painted and put up as cheap as possible, FOR CASH. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware by wholesale.
GEORGE HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, July 25, 1873.-tf.

EBENSBURG
BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE.
HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.
Cigars and Tobaccos,
Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.
We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.
Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY.
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!
SAMPLE STREET,
Near Union School House, Ebensburg,
THE subscriber desires to call the attention of the citizens of Cambria and adjoining counties to the fact that he has now in successful operation in Ebensburg a Shop for the manufacture and repair of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SULKIES,
Spring Wagons, Sleighs,
*And all other description of Work in that line.*
Employing none but skillful workmen and using only the best materials, I feel confident I can give entire satisfaction in work, styles and prices.
Platform work done at short notice. Repairing of all kind attended to at reasonable rates.
A Blacksmith Shop in connection with Manufactory. Call and see specimens of work.
June 22, 1872.-tf. D. M. CHUTE.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS.
JOHN D. THOMAS,
Boot and Shoe Maker
THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.
Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.
Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.
Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.
JOHN D. THOMAS.
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Andrew Moses,
DRAPER & TAILOR,
CLINTON STREET,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Murray & Dunn,
PROPRIETORS OF
PHŒNIX FOUNDRY AND STOVE WORKS,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
HAVING purchased the establishment lately known as Enterprise Foundry, we are now prepared to manufacture
LIGHT CASTINGS
of every description.
The Various Styles of Stoves
manufactured at our establishment are in all respects equal to any in the market.
Steam Engines and all kind of Machiner,
promptly and satisfactorily repaired.
All our work is warranted to be exactly what it is represented. [Aug. 30.-tf.]

CRAWFORD HOUSE,
EBENSBURG, PA.
John Fitzharris, - Proprietor.
HAVING leased and refurnished the above well known and popular hotel, the proprietor is now amply prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. The best that the market affords will be served at the Table at all seasons, the Bar will be kept constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and the commodious Stable will be under the charge of a careful and attentive hostler. No effort will be spared to render guests comfortable and well pleased in every particular, and by proper attention to business and a moderate scale of prices the proprietor hopes to win his way to public favor. (May 2, 1873.-tf.]

M. J. BUCK, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
Office in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at the residence of JOHN BUCK, Esq. [April 4, 1873.-tf.]

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.
FRANK W. HAY
Manufacturer,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
—OF—
TIN, COPPER,
—AND—
Sheet-Iron WARES,
AND DEALER IN
HEATING PARLOR and COOKING
STOVES,
Sheet Metals,
—AND—
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.
Jobbing in
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.
WASHINGTON STREET,
Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,
*Wholesale and Retail Dealers in*
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
MILLINERY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,
Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.
Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms
WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

G. C. K. ZAHM,
—DEALER IN—
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES GENERALLY KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE
WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE
TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.
Store on South Side of Main Street,
Ebensburg, Pa.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.
Cooking Stoves,
Heating Stoves.
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE
Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.
The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of
Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves
of the most approved designs.
SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.
All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.
VALLIE LUTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPORIUM.
WM. P. PATTON,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
—ALL KINDS OF—
CABINET FURNITURE
*JOHNSTOWN, PA.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bureaus, | Cane Chairs, |
| Bedsteads, | Wood Seat Chairs, |
| Washstands, | Kitchen Furniture, |
| Sideboards, | Bed Lounges, |
| Chamber Sets, | Mattresses, |
| Parlor Sets, | Tete-a-Tetes, |
| Wardrobes, | Extension Tables, |
| Book Cases, | Dining Tables, |
| Lounges, | Cupboards, |

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE
made to order in excellent style and at low prices. Cabinet and hairmakers' materials of all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered at any point in Johnstown or at Railroad Station free of extra charge. WM. P. PATTON.
Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.


*Female Heroism—Introducing Elizabeth Zane.*

BY GEORGE R. MARRIOTT.

The struggles and encounters through which the early settlers of Ohio and the adjoining States passed when the red man of the forest held dominion, did not all fall to the sterner sex, nor should all the remarkable achievements of pioneer days be limited to them, for women, with as much ability seldom equaled, took part in many perilous adventures, and achieved deeds in blood chilling encounters which would have placed their names prominent in the early history of our country.

About the year 1769 Miss Elizabeth Zane, a relative of Col. E. Zane, left her home in Philadelphia, having completed her education, and emigrated with a brother to her acquaintance to the banks of the Ohio river, where her brother resided. She found then as now called Wheeling. Her home had been brought up in a manner very far different from that which she found in the unbroken forest afforded. She had been taught, of course, about the perils of frontier life further than had been told her, but her courageous spirit caused her to listen with intense interest to tales of adventure with the Indians, and to desire to take part in the struggle for the civil progression and location.

At the time Miss Zane arrived at Wheeling, a remarkable degree of quiet existed, in fact, there had been no recent depredations upon the possessions of the white settlers at that point by the savages for some time previous, and the people of the settlement had become somewhat negligent in the matter of strict guard. The block house, or fort, as it was called, was not manned, as it had originally intended it should be, by the requisite extra guns and ammunition had been early all removed for individual use.

The Indians, who had among them many renegades acting as spies, were well heard of the condition of the settlement and fort; at least they made very few preparations for a surprise attack upon any of the whole town. A large force of warriors began stealthily surrounding the settlement, and had nearly gained a position where the uprising should take place when a borderer by the name of Wetzel made the discovery of danger, and gave the alarm to the whites. The people of Wheeling rushed haphazard into the fort, taking with them such things as were most needed, and could most easily be carried. In the haste a sufficient supply of ammunition was not secured to stand a siege, and there was an abundance secured on the floor of Col. Zane's house.

The Indians were upon the point of making a desperate work of destruction when the most important deficiency could be remedied, and an attack made on the fort with the same determined spirit as was displayed in the attack on Bunker Hill, June 17th, 1775. The garrison made no ammunition or yield to the enemy, and to accomplish this was a speedily and gallantly answered. The command was given for no one to fire unless he was sure of wiping out a red-skin, or, in other words, to make every bullet count. Being under caution the defense was kept up for a considerable time, but at last the supply of ammunition became exhausted, and the situation terrible beyond description.

The firing having very much ceased from the fort, the savages became emboldened in their operations, and it was evident to them that they would soon become possessed of the fort, the garrison and that a massacre would soon follow. A brief council was held and a decision made that the fleetest runner should be selected to go to Fort Henry and an attempt be made to procure powder, from where the powder was stored in abundance with a supply. The undertaking was considered to be one attended with great danger, and was really with not a shadow of a chance for success, but something must be done. While the matter of determining who should be the one to make the bold attempt was being discussed, Miss Zane, the heroine of the beautiful, pale and slim in appearance, stepped forward and declared herself the one to go. When told that it could only be men were fleeter and stronger, she replied that in nobleness of spirit, that she was as brave and active, with courage to face the dangers attending the mission. She argued, should she fall, she argued, the loss would be less felt, for every one was needed in the fort, and the lives of the women and children were dearer, her services, being of no avail in the fort, would not be missed. These arguments were forced upon the defenders, but with a spirit of undaunted courage and determination shown, that caused many to look for her to make the terrible run.

Divesting herself of such articles of wearing apparel as would most impede her progress, Miss Zane made her appearance at the gate of the fort in readiness to start forth into the very faces of the infuriated savages. The men who had been detailed were stationed at such port holes as commanded the best view of the ground over which the run was to be made by the heroine from the magazine, some eight or ten rods distant. All being ready, the gates were given, the gates suddenly opened, and the heroic woman shot like an arrow from the aperture, and bounded like a deer away from the fort. The Indians were dumbfounded with astonishment at the temerity manifested, and without making any attempt to kill or capture the brave messenger, cried out "squaw—squaw—woman—woman. Miss Zane reached the house in safety, and quickly gathered as much powder as she could carry readily, reappeared, but met with a shower of missiles of a dangerous character from the Indians, having come to the conclusion determined to prevent her return to the fort. Several shots were fired at her as soon as she left the door of the fort, but her rapid motion prevented any of them taking effect, she escaped injury from the volley. Some of the Indians who had discharged their guns, fearing she would succeed in reaching the fort, sprang after the fleet maiden with his uplifted tomahawk, but was just ready to bury the deadly weapon in her brain, when a well directed shot from the fort sent him to the earth in the throes of death. Two other savages gave chase to her path and met a like fate. Reaching over the writhing bodies of the fallen warriors, Miss Zane reached the gate of the fort, was admitted unharmed, and with her precious burden of the ample supply of powder which had been had obtained. Cheer after cheer went up from strong lungs and thanking the Lord for the heroic woman came inside the fort, for all felt that safety now came to them and that they were indebted to Miss Zane for the same.

This courageous and accomplished woman spent many years as a resident of Wheeling after the red man had departed from the vicinity of the setting sun. Her home was in Belmont county, near Martinsville, where she was twice married, first to a Mr. McLaughlin, and secondly to a Mr. Clark. There are those living to-day who have heard the story of this lady's intrepidity from the lips of persons who were in the fort at the time of the siege.

THE slowly-starving editor of a paper in Brattleboro, Vt., drops into poetry as follows:

"We had sweet dreams the other night
When all around was still;
We dreamed we saw a host of men
Pay up their printers' bill.
We wish the dream would come to pass,
And our empty pockets fill.
Tar da rump a te diddle dum,
Te tump de iddle fill.